Female white footed Antelope.
Male white footed Antelope.
Elk.

A

MODERN SYSTEM

OF

NATURAL HISTORY.

THE COMMON ANTELOPE.

THE common antelope is ſomewhat ſmaller than the fallow-deer or buck, and reſembling it in all the proportions of its body. It has upright horns twiſted ſpirally, and ſurrounded almoſt to the top with prominent rings; the horns are about ſixteen inches long, and twelve inches diſtant from point to point. The colour of this animal is brown mixed with red, and duſky; its belly, and the inſide of its thighs are white; it has a ſhort tail, which is black above and white beneath. The female is without horns. This creature is found

principally in Barbary. Its horns, when on the ſkull, reſemble the ancient lyre; and the ſides of that inſtrument were frequently made of the horns of animals, as appears from ſeveral ancient gems.

THE BLUE ANTELOPE.

THE colour of this animal, when alive, is a fine blue; but, when dead, it changes to a bluiſh grey, with a mixture of white. Its horns are twenty inches long, ſharp pointed, taper, and bending in an arch backwards; they are marked with twenty prominent rings, but are ſmooth towards their points. This antelope is ſomewhat larger than a buck: it has long hair, a white belly, and a tail ſeven inches long; and has a large white mark beneath each eye. This ſpecies, from the length of its hair, and the form of the horns, connects this genus with that of the goat.

THE ÆGYPTIAN ANTELOPE.

THE horns of this animal are ſtraight, ender, annulated, and near three feet ong; with a triangular black ſpot at heir baſe, bounded on each ſide with hite: it has a black line extending om the neck to the loins; the neck, ack, and ſides are dark grey, and the reaſt and belly white. Its tail, which about two feet long, is terminated ith black hair. It is about the ſize of buck. It reſides chiefly in the plains, d inhabits Egypt, the Cape, Arabia, e Levant, and India.

HE PASAN, OR BEZOAR ANTELOPE.

THIS animal greatly reſembles the rmer, except a ſmall variety in their rns; this is however never found on plains, but inhabits the inhoſpitable d rough mountains of Laar, in Per- , and is alſo found in Egypt and abia. This animal is fleet and timid, d is one of thoſe which produce the zoar, a concretion in the inteſtines

or ſtomach, which was once in ſuch repute all over the world for its medicinal virtues. This ſtone is from the ſize of an acorn to that of a pigeon's egg; a large ſtone is proportionably more valuable than a ſmall one; its price encreaſing like that of a diamond. It was formerly ſold at moſt extravagant prices, but the value is now greatly abated. The bezoar is ſometimes of a blood colour; ſometimes of a pale yellow, and of all the ſhades between thoſe two colours. It is generally ſmooth and gloſſy, and has a fragrant ſmell, like ambergreaſe, occaſioned, perhaps, by the aromatic food upon which the animal feeds. Bezoar, however, is diſcarded by judicious phyſicians, and is now chiefly conſumed in countries where the knowledge of nature has been but little advanced. Experience has found but few cures wrought by this medicine, but they frequently prove fatal to the animal that bears them. Theſe concretions are ſometimes found in cows, and are occaſioned by their practice of licking off their hair, which, in the ſtomach, gathers in the ſhape of a ball. There is indeed ſcarce an animal, except of the car-

carnivorous kinds, that does not produce ſome of theſe concretions in the ſtomach, inteſtines, kidnies, bladder, and even in the heart.

THE HARNESSED ANTELOPE.

THE colour of this animal is a deep tawny, and its ſides are moſt ſingularly marked with two tranſverſe bands of white, croſſed by two others from the back to the belly: on the rump are three white lines pointing downwards on each ſide; and its thighs are ſpotted with white: its tail is ten inches long, covered with long rough hairs. Its ears are broad; and its horns, which are ſtraight, are nine inches long, pointing backwards, with their two ſpiral ribs. This ſpecies of animals lives in large herds, and inhabits the plains and woods of Senegal.

THE AFRICAN ANTELOPE.

THIS animal, which is alſo called the wild antelope of Grimmius, is about eighteen inches high. Its form is moſt

moſt elegant. Its horns are ſtraight, black, ſlender, ſharp pointed, and about three inches in length, ſlightly annulated at the baſe. In the middle of the head, between the horns, is an hairy tuft, ſtanding upright; on both ſides, between the ears and the noſe, there are very deep cavities, containing a yellow oily liquid, which coagulates into a black ſubſtance, that has a ſtrong ſmell, ſomewhat between the muſk and the civet. This being taken away, the liquid again runs out and coagulates. As theſe cavities have no communication with the eyes, this oozing ſubſtance can have nothing of the nature of tears. The colour of the neck and body of this animal is brown, mixed with a tinge of yellow; its belly is white; and its tail, which is ſhort, is black above, and white beneath. The females are without horns.

THE ROYAL ANTELOPE.

THIS animal is alſo called the chevrotin, or little Guinea deer. It is perhaps the leaſt and moſt beautiful of all cloven-footed quadrupeds; its legs, in the

he ſmalleſt part, are not much thicker han a gooſe-quill. It is almoſt nine nches high, and fourteen from the oint of the noſe to the inſertion of he tail. It is moſt delicately ſhaped, nd reſembles a ſtag, in miniature; xcept that the horns of the male (for he female is without horns) are more f the gazelle kind, being hollow and nnulated in the ſame manner. It has road ears, and in the upper-jaw it as two canine teeth; in which reſpect is different from all other animals of e goat and deer kind, and thus makes diſtinct ſpecies by itſelf. The co-ur of this beautiful animal is not leſs eaſing; the hair, which is ſhort and oſſy, being generally of a fine yel-w, except in the neck and belly, hich is white. They are natives of negal, and the hotteſt parts of Africa: ey are extremely agile, and will bound er a wall twelve feet high. But ough they are wonderfully ſwift for ir ſize, yet the Negroes frequently ertake them in the purſuit, and knock m down with their ſticks. When y are tamed, which is done without ch difficulty, they become enter-ning and familiar; but they are of

ſuch

ſuch delicate conſtitutions, that they can bear no climate but the hotteſt, and cannot endure tranſportation into our region.

THE INDOSTAN ANTELOPE.

THIS animal inhabits the moſt diſtant parts of the mogul's dominions: it chews the cud, and riſes and lies down like a camel: it makes a kind of croaking noiſe, ſomewhat like the rattling of deer in rutting-time. The height of this animal is about four feet, and it has a large lump in the ſhoulders, reſembling that of the Indian ox: its horns are ſeven inches long, bending forwards; and its neck, which is ſtrong, is alſo bending forward like that of the camel; on the top of which is a ſhort mane. Its hinder parts reſemble thoſe of an aſs; and the tail, which is twenty-two inches long, is terminated with long hairs: its legs are ſlender, and on the lower part of the breaſt, the ſkin hangs looſe like that of a cow; its hair, which is ſhort and ſmooth, is in general of a light aſh-colour, though duſky in ſome parts; it is white beneath the breaſt

d under the tail: on the forehead is
lack ſpot in the form of a diamond.
. Parſons and Mr. Pennant are the
y writers who have deſcribed this
mal.

E WHITE-FOOTED ANTELOPE.

HE height of this animal to the
of the ſhoulders is about four feet,
the colour is a dark grey. It has
t horns, bending a little forward;
ars are large, and marked with two
ſtripes: it has a ſmall black mane,
h extends half way down the back;
a tuft of long black hairs on the
part of its neck; above which is a
ſpot of white; another on the
between the fore-legs; one white
n each fore-foot; and two on
hind-foot. Its tail, which is
long, is tufted with black hairs.
female is without horns, and of
brown colour; it has a mane,
and ſtriped ears like the male.
native of India. A few years
pair of theſe animals was living,
be ſeen at Claremont.

THE

THE SWIFT ANTELOPE.

THE length of this animal is about three feet ten inches, and the height two feet eight inches: this ſpecies varies in colour, but it is in general tawny; the lower part of the ſides, the belly, the rump, and the thighs white: it has alſo a white ſpot on the fore-part of the neck. It has round horns, about eight inches long, reverting at their ends. It inhabits Senegal, is very ſwift, and eaſily tamed. Ælian compares its flight to the rapidity of a whirlwind.

THE RED ANTELOPE.

THE length of this animal is fo feet, and the height two feet thr inches; it is all over of a reddiſh c lour: its horns are five inches and half long, and its ears five inches. inhabits Senegal.

THE STRIPED ANTELOPE.

THE colour of this animal is of a
eddiſh caſt, mixed with grey; it has a
hite ſtripe along the top of the back,
xtending from the ſhoulders to the
il; from this ſeven others branch out,
ur pointing towards the thighs, and
ree towards the belly: the breaſt and
lly are grey, and on the upper-part
the neck is a ſhort mane, and ſome
ng hairs hanging down from the
roat to the breaſt. Its tail, which is
o feet long, is brown above, white
neath, and black at the end. It has
ooth horns, twiſted ſpirally, com-
eſſed ſideways, with a ridge on one
e following the wreaths: they con-
of three bends, are three feet nine
hes long, and of a pale brown co-
r: they are cloſe at the baſe, and
feet ſeven inches diſtant at the
nts, which are round and ſharp. It
a hard horney ſubſtance, diſpoſed
ridges, in the upper-jaw. The
th of this animal is nine feet, and
height four feet; its body is long
ſlender, and it has ſlender legs.
face, which is brown, is marked

with two white lines, proceeding from the corner of each eye, and uniting above the noſe. It is a native of the Cape of Good-Hope.

THE CHINESE ANTELOPE.

THIS animal inhabits the vaſt plains beyond the lake Baikal; the fleſh ſupplies the natives with food, and the ſkin with cloathing: the horns are greatly valued by the Chineſe, who purchaſe them at a great price. This creature delights in being on the banks of rivers, and readily ſwims over the ſtream to the oppoſite ſide. It is about the ſize of a roe-buck, of the ſame colour, and imitates his actions. Its horns are ſlender, bending a little in the middle, and reverting towards the end; they are annulated on their lower-part, and very black and ſmooth at their ends.

THE SCYTHIAN ANTELOPE.

THE height of this animal is about two feet ſix inches, the length four

feet nine inches, and the tail about three inches: its head reſembles that of a ſheep; its noſe is very large, arched, and marked the whole length with a ſmall line; the cutting-teeth are placed ſo looſe in their ſockets as to move with the leaſt touch. The hair of the male is rough, like that of the goat; but that of the female is ſmoother: they have long hair, reſembling wool, at the bottom of the ſides and the throat; their breaſt, belly, and inſide of the thighs are of a ſhiningwhite, and their back and ſides of a dirty white. The male has horns about a foot long, bending a little in the middle, the points inclining inwards, and the ends ſmooth, the other part being annulated; they are of a pale colour, and the greateſt part almoſt tranſparent. The females are harmleſs and timid: if they are attacked either by dogs or wolves, the males place them in a circle, and ſtand round, with their heads towards the enemy, and will defend them valiantly. Theſe animals bleat like ſheep, and their common pace is a trot: when they go faſter it is by leaps and bounds; and they are as fleet as roe-bucks. Their ſkin, which is delicately

ſoft, is excellent for gloves, and many other purpoſes. Their fleſh reſembles that of a buck, both in colour and flavour, but the head is reckoned the moſt delicious eating. They are ſeen in flocks from five to ten thouſand, between the Tanais and Boriſthenes. The wild ſheep or ablavos, mentioned by Le Brun, appear to be the ſame with theſe. The young are eaſily tamed, and after being turned out on the deſart, will readily return to their maſter.

THE CERVINE ANTELOPE.

THIS is the bubalus of the ancients. It ſeems to partake of the mixed natures of the cow, the goat and the deer. In the figure of its body, ſize, and ſhape of its legs, it reſembles the ſtag: but it has permanent horns like the goat. In its manner of living alſo, it reſembles that animal: but it differs in the make of its head, being exactly like a cow in the length of its muzzle, and in the diſpoſition of the bones of its ſkull. This animal has a long narrow head; the eyes placed very high and near the horns; the forehead ſhort and

and narrow; the horns black, twiſted, annulated, and twenty inches long; and about eleven in the girth at the baſe: its ſhoulders are very high, on which it has a kind of a bunch, which terminates at the neck; the tail is about a foot long, terminated with a tuft of hair. It is remarkable that the hair of this animal is thicker at the middle than at the root: in all quadrupeds, except this and the elk, the hair tapers off from the bottom to the point; but in theſe, each hair appears to ſwell in the middle like a ſkittle. The bubalus alſo reſembles the elk in ſize, and the colour of its ſkin; but there is no ſimilitude between them in other reſpects. This animal is common in Barbary.

THE SENEGAL ANTELOPE.

THE head and body of this animal are of a light reddiſh brown, with a narrow black liſt down the hind-part of the neck; its rump is of a dirty white: on each knee, and above the ſtlock it has a duſky mark; the hoofs are ſmall, and the tail, which is covered with coarſe black hairs, is about

a foot long. Its horns are close at the base, but bend out greatly a little above, then towards the ends approach again, and recede from each other near the points, which bend backwards; the distance in the middle is about six inches and an half, above that four inches, and six at the points; they are seventeen inches in length, and eight in circumference at the bottom, surrounded with fifteen prominent rings; but they are smooth and sharp at the ends: its ears are seven inches long; its head is large and clumsy, and about eighteen inches long. The length of the skin of this animal is about seven feet. It inhabits Senegal, where the French call it *La grande vache brune*, or great brown cow.

ANIMALS OF THE DEER KIND.

IF we examine the internal structure of the bull and the stag, we shall find a striking similitude between them, though they do not in the least resemble each other as to shape and form: though one of these animals is among the swiftest, and the other the heaviest

of

f the creation; the following are the ight internal differences between them. ll the deer kind are without the gall ladder; their ſpleen is proportionably rger; their kidneys are differently rmed.

HE ELK, OR FEMALE MOOSE.

THIS animal is a native both of the d and new continent, being known Europe under the name of the elk, d in America by that of the mooſe- er. It is ſometimes taken in the reſts of Germany and Ruſſia, though dom appearing; but they are found great plenty in North-America, here the natives purſue and track them the ſnow. The accounts of this imal are extremely various; ſome claring it to be as large as the ele- ant, and others deſcribing it as no gher than a horſe.

As the ſtature of this animal is its ief peculiarity, we wiſh we could cribe it with preciſion. An author reputation * ſays he has ſeen an

* Dr. Goldſmith.

horn

horn of this animal, which was ten feet nine inches from one tip to the other; and another *, whoſe veracity we can rely upon, ſays, he has ſeen in the houſe of the Hudſon's-Bay company, an horn which weighed fifty-ſix pounds, was thirty-two inches in length, thirty-four inches from tip to tip, and the breadth of the palm was thirteen inches and an half. There is a very great difference in the ſize of theſe horns, and doubtleſs in the animals that ſupported them. From the dimenſions of the former, it appeared to require an animal far beyond the ſize of an horſe to ſupport them. It required no ſmall degree of ſtrength to bear an head with ſuch extenſive and heavy antlers, and it is not to be doubted that the bulk of the body muſt have been proportionable to the ſize of the horns. In the more noble animals, nature obſerves a perfect ſymmetry; and it is hardly to be ſuppoſed ſhe fails in this ſingle inſtance.

Mr. Pennant thus deſcribes a young female which he ſaw a few years ago at the marquis of Rockingham's hou

* Mr. Pennant.

t Parſon's-Green. " A female of bout a year old, was to the top of the ithers five feet high, or fifteen hands; he head alone two feet long; the ngth of the animal from noſe to tail, bout ſeven feet: the neck much ſhorter an the head; with a ſhort thick upght mane, of a light brown colour. he eyes ſmall; the ears one foot long, ry broad and ſlouching; noſtrils very rge; the upper-lip ſquare, hanging eatly over the lower; and has a deep lcus in the middle, ſo as to appear moſt bifid: noſe very broad: under e throat a ſmall excreſcence, from hence hung a long tuft of coarſe black ir: the withers very high: fore-gs three feet three inches long: from e bottom of the hoof to the end of e tibia, two feet four inches: the nd-legs much ſhorter than the fore-s: hoofs very much cloven: tail y ſhort; duſky above, white beath: colour of the body in general a ry black; but more grey about the e than any where elſe. This was ught from North-America, and was ed the mooſe-deer. A male of this cies, and the horns of others having n brought over of late years, prove this,

this, on compariſon with the horns of the European elk, to be the ſame animal."

As the animal above deſcribed was only a year old, and a female, we may reaſonably conclude that the elk, eſpecially in America, will grow to an amazing ſize: but the accounts given by Jocelyn and Dudley of the ſize of the American mooſe, appear greatly exaggerated; the former aſſerting that ſome are found twelve feet high, and the latter, making it eleven feet: but Charlevoix and others make it the ſize of an horſe, or an Auvergne mule, which is a very large ſpecies. Jocelyn and Dudley have probably been too credulous, and had only the authority of huntſmen and Indians, who were fond of the marvellous. It is indeed certain, that the elk is common to both continents; and that the American elk, having larger foreſts to range in, and more luxuriant food, grows to a larger ſize than the European. In all places, however, it is timorous and gentle; content with its paſture, and never chooſes to diſturb any other animal, when ſupplied itſelf.

In 1742, there was a female of the uropean kind ſhewn at Paris, which as caught in a foreſt of Red-Ruſſia * : ough it was then young it was ſix et ſeven inches high : from the tip of e noſe, to the inſertion of the tail, it as ten feet, and round the body eight et: the hair, which was long and arſe, reſembled that of a wild boar. he ears were eighteen inches long, d not unlike thoſe of the mule. Un- r the throat it had a beard like a at, and a bone as large as an egg in e middle of the forehead, between e horns. It uſed its fore-feet as a fence againſt its enemies. Thoſe ho ſhewed it aſſerted that it ran and am with aſtoniſhing ſwiftneſs, and as exceedingly fond of the water. he proviſion allowed it was thirty unds of bread every day, beſides hay ; d it drank about eight pails of water. was tame, familiar, and obedient to s keeper.

Theſe animals delight in cold coun- ies, feeding upon graſs in ſummer, d the bark of trees in winter. In merica they are found in the back

* Dictionaire Raiſonnée des Animaux.

parts

parts of New-England, in the peninſula of Nova-Scotia, and in Canada; in Europe, they inhabit Lapland, Norway, Sweden, and Ruſſia; in Aſia, the north-eaſt parts of Tartary and Siberia: but they inhabit only thoſe parts of the above countries, where cold reigns with the utmoſt rigour during part of the year. When the whole country is deeply covered with ſnow, the mooſe-deer herd together under the tall pine-trees, ſtrip off the bark, and continue in that part of the foreſt while it affords them ſubſiſtence. At that time the natives prepare to hunt them; and particularly when the ſun begins to melt the ſnow by day, which is frozen again at night; the icy cruſt which covers the ſurface of the ſnow, is then too weak to ſupport ſo large an animal, and greatly retards its motion. When the Indians perceive an herd of theſe animals at a diſtance, they immediately prepare for their purſuit. The timorous creature no ſooner obſerves the approach of the enemy, than it attempts to eſcape, but ſinks through the ice at every ſtep it takes; the ſnow, which is generally about four feet deep, yields to its weight, and embarraſſes its ſpeed; its

feet

feet are wounded with ſharp ice, and, as it paſſes along, its lofty horns are entangled in the branches of the foreſt. The chace continues in this manner for one, two, or three days together. By perſeverance, however, they generally ſucceed; and he who firſt comes near enough, darts his lance, with unerring aim, which ſticks in the poor animal. This, for a time, encreaſes its efforts to eſcape; but the blows are ſo ſkilfully repeated by the hunters, that, at length, exhauſted with the loſs of blood, it falls to the earth.

The fleſh has an agreeable taſte, and is ſaid to be nouriſhing. The ſkin is ſtrong, and ſo thick that it has been often known to turn a muſket-ball. It is nevertheleſs ſoft and pliable, and, when tanned, is extremely durable, though light. In ſome of them the hair is a light grey; in others it is blackiſh; and when obſerved through a microſcope, appears ſpongy, and is ſmaller at each end than in the middle. Its horns are applied to all the purpoſes for which hartſhorn is beneficial. The form of the horns, however, is different in different animals: in ſome they are like thoſe of the European

elk, which ſpread into a broad palm, with ſmall antlers on one of the edges; in others they have a branched brow-antler, between the bur and the palm, which the German elk has not; and in this they entirely agree with thoſe whoſe horns are ſo frequently found foſſil in Ireland.

They have a ſingular gait, their pace being a high ſhambling trot; but they move ſwiftly: they were formerly uſed in Sweden to draw ſledges; but as they were often acceſſary to the eſcape of criminals, the uſe of them was prohibited under very ſevere penalties.

In paſſing through thick woods, they carry their heads horizontally, that their horns may not be entangled in the branches. Though they are, in general, very inoffenſive animals, yet, in the rutting-ſeaſon, or when they are wounded, they become very furious, and attack with both horns and hoofs.

THE REIN DEER.

THE rein deer is the moſt uſeful and the moſt extraordinary of all animals of the deer kind. It inhabits the icy regions

Rein Deer
Porcine Deer
Tibet

ions of the North; and all attempts accuſtom it to a more ſouthern cli-te have been ineffectual. It ſeems ed by nature to anſwer the neceſſities that hardy race of mankind that live r the pole. It inhabits the fartheſt th of any hoofed quadruped; in erica, it is found in Spitzbergen Greenland, but not farther ſouth n Canada. In Europe, they are found in Samoidea, Lapland, and rway: in Aſia, the north-coaſt, as as Kamtzchatka, and the inland parts low as Siberia. From this animal e the natives of Lapland and Green-ſupply moſt of their wants. It vers the purpoſes of an horſe, and s their ſledges with amazing ſwift-over the frozen lakes and rivers; ver the ſnow, which in the winter n covers the whole country; it ers the purpoſes of a cow, in fur-ng them with milk and cheeſe; t anſwers the purpoſes of the ſheep, rniſhing them with a warm, though ely kind of covering. The fleſh s them for food; the tendons for trings; and, when ſplit, are uſed ad of thread. From this qua-ed alone they receive as many

advantages as we derive from many. Providence has given these wretched outcasts a faithful domestic, that is more patient and serviceable than any other upon earth.

The rein deer has large but slender horns, bending forwards, palmated towards the top, with brow antlers, broad and palmated. Both the male and the female have horns; but those of the female are less, and have fewer branches. The height of a full-grown rein deer is about four feet six inches: it always has a black space round the eye. When it first sheds its coat, the hairs are of a browniſh ash colour, but afterwards change to a whitish. It has large hoofs, and a short tail; its pace is rather a trot than a bounding, and he can continue in it for a whole day; its hoofs are cloven and moveable, so that he can spread them occasionally to prevent his sinking in the snow. The feet, just at the insertion of the hoof, are surrounded with a ring of white.

After rutting-time, which is towards the latter end of November, the rein deer shed their horns; and they are not completely furnished again till to-

ward

wards autumn. A rich Laplander is ſometimes poſſeſſed of above a thouſand rein deer in a ſingle herd. The mountainous part of Lapland is barren, bleak, and uninhabitable during the winter; but, during the ſummer, it is the moſt deſirable part of this frightful region, and has the moſt inhabitants. The natives reſide in cottages on the declivity of the mountains, aſſociate together, and lead a chearful life. At the approach of winter, they deſcend to the places below, each attended by his whole herd, which he conducts to the richeſt paſtures he can find. The woody part of the country is ſtill more deſolate and dreary. There nothing preſents itſelf but a frightful ſcene of trees deſtitute of fruit, and plains without verdure. Even in the midſt of ſummer, nothing is to be ſeen but barren fields covered only with a white moſs: but while one kind of moſs makes the fields appear as if they were covered with ſnow, another kind blackens over all the trees, and even conceals their verdure. This moſs, however, is almoſt the only food on which this animal ſubſiſts.

At the approach of ſummer, the Laplander, who, during the winter had fed his rein deer upon the plains, drives them up to the mountains. The gnats, bred by the ſun's heat in the marſhy bottoms and weedy lakes, are all upon the wing, and almoſt fill the air. The inhabitants are then obliged to cover their faces with a mixture of pitch and milk, to ſhield their ſkins from their depredations. The country is ſo infeſted with them, that the natives are almoſt afraid to open their mouths for fear of ſuffocation: theſe inſects are ſo numerous and minute, that they enter into the noſtrils and the eyes, and are continual tormentors. To the rein deer they are ſtill greater enemies: the horns of that animal being then in their tender ſtate, and conſequently poſſeſſed of great ſenſibility, a cloud of inſects immediately ſettles upon them, and almoſt diſtract the poor animal. In this ſituation the quadruped and his maſter can have recourſe but to two remedies. The one is for both to ſhelter themſelves near their cottage, where the gnat is kept off by making a large fire of tree-moſs, the ſmoke of which makes them immediately diſperſe. The

other

ther expedient is to aſcend to the tops f the higheſt mountains, where the oldneſs of the weather and the thinſs of the air, will not ſuffer the inct to make its appearance. Here the ein deer are ſeen to continue the whole ay without food, rather than return to e plains where they are ſo inceſſantly erſecuted.

There is alſo a Lapland gad-fly, hich at that time depoſits its eggs in eir ſkin, and is the peſt of theſe anials. The moment a ſingle fly apars, the whole herd inſtantly perives it; they know their enemy, and deavour, by toſſing about their horns, d running among each other, to terfy and avoid it: but, in general, their deavours are without effect; the gad- depoſits its eggs, which burroughs der the ſkin, wounds it in ſeveral ces, and frequently occaſions its ath.

The female brings forth young in middle of May, and gives milk till middle of October. During the mmer, the herdſman returns every rning and evening to the cottage th his deer to be milked, where the men prepare a fire, the ſmoke of which

which effectually drives off the gnats, and keeps the animals quiet while they are milking. The female ſupplies about a pint, which is ſuperior to that of a cow; after which the herdſman drives them back to paſture.

However unpleaſing it may be to the ſpectator to ſee the trees, and almoſt all the deſert parts of the country covered with moſs, the native conſiders it as one of his choiceſt benefits, and the moſt indulgent gift of nature; he envies neither the fertility nor the verdure of the more ſouthern landſcape. The deer, in the mean time, purſue their food, though covered in the deepeſt ſnow. Sometimes, however, it happens that the winter commences with rain, and a froſt enſuing, covers the whole country with a cruſt of ice. This is a moſt dreadful misfortune, both to the Laplander and his deer; they have no proviſions in ſtore in caſe of accident, and have no other reſource than to cut down the large pine-trees, that are covered with moſs; which furniſh but a ſcanty ſupply, and the greateſt part of the herd inevitably periſh.

The rein deer of this country are of two kinds, the wild and the tame. The wild are larger, ſtronger, and more miſchievous than the tame, and their breed obtains a preference. The tame female is often ſent into the woods, from whence ſhe returns home impregnated by one of the wild kind. Theſe are fitter for drawing the ſledge, to which the Laplander yoaks them by a ſtrap, which goes round the neck, and comes down between the legs. The perſon who ſits upon the ſledge, guides the animal with a cord, faſtened round the horns, who encourages it to proceed by ſpeaking to it, and alſo drives it with a goad. Some of the wild breed are often found refractory, and ſometimes turn upon their drivers. But no creature can be more active, patient, and willing than the tame animal: when urged to it, they will trot between fifty and ſixty Engliſh miles at one ſtretch. In ſuch a caſe, however, the poor obedient creature fatigues itſelf to death; and, if the Laplander does not kill it immediately, it will die a day or two after. In general, without any extraordinary efforts, they can travel about thirty miles without halting.

ing. This is the only method of travelling in that country; but it can be performed only in winter, when the ſnow is glazed over with ice: it is indeed a ſpeedy method of conveyance, yet it is troubleſome, dangerous, and inconvenient.

The females begin to breed when they are about two years old, and continue breeding every year till they arrive at a certain age: they go eight months with young, and uſually bring forth two at a time. The dam is remarkably fond of her young: when they are ſeparated from her, ſhe will return from paſture, keep calling for them round the cottage, and will not deſiſt until they are produced at her feet, either dead or alive. The young continue to follow the dam for two or three years, but they do not acquire their full growth and ſtrength until they are about four years old; at which time they are broke in, and managed for drawing the ſledge. They live about ſixteen years, and, when at a proper age, the Laplander generally kills them for their fleſh and their ſkins.

The bears ſometimes make depredations upon the herd, though the creature called

called the glutton is the moſt dangerous perſecutor. But this enemy is not ſo common in Lapland as in North-America, where the rein deer is called the caribou, and the glutton the carcajou. This animal is about the ſize of a badger, and, in expectation of its prey, will conceal itſelf whole weeks together in the branches of ſome ſpreading tree; and if the wild rein deer ſhould happen to paſs underneath, it inſtantly drops down upon it, and fixes its teeth and claws into the neck, juſt behind the horns. The wounded animal flies for protection in vain; and though it runs through the foreſt, and ruſtles among the branches of the trees, the glutton keeps his ground; and though a part of its ſkin and fleſh is rubbed off among the trees, he continues in the ſame poſition, till the animal drops with fatigue and loſs of blood. In this ſituation, the deer has only one method of eſcape, which is by jumping into the water: the glutton cannot endure that element, and immediately quits its prey, thinking only of providing for his own ſafety.

THE

THE FALLOW DEER.

THE fallow deer and the ſtag re-ſemble each other ſtrongly: they are alike in form, alike in diſpoſition, in the ſuperb furniture of their heads, in their ſwiftneſs, and in their timidity; and yet no two animals avoid each other with more fixed animoſity. They never engender together, or herd toge-ther: they form diſtinct families which, though ſeemingly near, are ſtill remote.

The fallow deer are ſmaller, leſs ro-buſt, and leſs ſavage than thoſe of the ſtag kind: they are ſeldom found wild in the foreſt, but are generally bred up in parks, and kept for the pur-poſes of hunting, or of luxury; the fleſh being reckoned ſuperior to that of any other animal. Their horns are palmated at their ends, pointing a little forward, and branched on the hinder ſide: there are two ſharp and ſlender brow antlers, and above them ſeveral ſmall ſlender branches. The colour of this deer is various, reddiſh, deep brown, white, and ſpotted; and its tail is longer than that of the ſtag.

The horns of the buck, and all other
imals of this kind, are ſhed annually,
d take the uſual time for repairing:
is change, however, happens later in
e buck, and conſequently its rutting-
me falls more into the winter. It is
ſs furious at this ſeaſon than the
rmer. It does not quit its natural
ſtures in ſearch of the female; but
e males combat for the female among
ch other.

The fallow deer is eaſily tamed, and
eds upon many articles which the
g refuſes; by which means its veni-
n is better preſerved. This animal
ſo browzes cloſer than the ſtag, and is
erefore very prejudicial among young
es, which it often ſtrips too cloſe for
covery. It ſeeks the female at its
cond year, and, like the ſtag, is fond
variety. The doe goes about eight
onths with young, and, in general,
ings forth but one at a time. The
ck and the ſtag differ eſſentially in
me particulars; the buck comes to
rfection in three years, and lives ſix-
en; but the ſtag is ſeven years before
comes to perfection, and lives forty
ars.

This animal being a beaſt of the chace, hunters have invented for him the following names. The firſt year the buck is called a fawn; the ſecond a pricket; the third a ſorel; the fourth a ſore; the fifth he obtains the appellation of a buck of the firſt head; and the ſixth a great buck. The female has not been honoured with ſo many names; it is called a doe; the firſt year a fawn; and the ſecond a tegg. In general the ſtrength, cunning, and courage of the buck, are inferior to thoſe of the ſtag, and conſequently it cannot afford a chace ſo long, ſo various, nor ſo obſtinate; beſides, it treads lighter, and leaves a leſs powerful ſcent, ſo that the dogs, in the purſuit, are more frequently at a fault.

We have in England two varieties of fallow deer which are ſaid to be of foreign origin: the beautiful ſpotted kind, ſuppoſed to have been brought from Bengal; and the very deep brown ſort, which are now ſo common in many parts of this kingdom; they were introduced here by king James the Firſt, from Norway, where he paſſed ſome time when he viſited his intended bride, Mary of Denmark: he obſerved their hardineſs, and that they could endure

dure the winter without fodder, even in that ſevere climate. He firſt brought ſome into Scotland, and from thence tranſported them into his chaces of Enfield and Epping, to be near his palace of Theobald's; for that monarch, it is well known, was fond to exceſs of hunting. Since that time they have greatly multiplied in many parts of this iſland, and England is now become more famous for its veniſon, than any other country in the world.

The fleſh of the French fallow deer is much inferior, both in fatneſs and flavour, to that fed upon Engliſh paſture. The Spaniſh fallow deer have a ſlenderer neck, and are as large as ſtags, but of a darker colour. The Virginian deer are larger than ours, with great necks, and a greyiſh colour. La Bat informs us that in Guiana, a country of South-America, there are deer without horns, which reſemble thoſe of Europe in every other particular, except that they are much ſmaller. Their fleſh, though ſeldom fat, is conſidered as a great delicacy.

The uſes of theſe animals are almoſt ſimilar: to what purpoſes the ſkin of

the buck and doe is applied, is ſufficiently known to every one; and the horns of the ſtag are of great uſe in mechanics; and all the horns of the deer kind are extremely compact, ſolid, hard, and weighty, ſerving to make excellent handles for couteaus, knives, and ſeveral other utenſils. They abound in that ſalt which is the baſis of the ſpirit of hartſhorn; and, after the ſalts are extracted, the remains, when calcined, become a valuable aſtringent in fluxes, known by the name of burnt hartſhorn.

THE STAG.

THE ſtag, or hart, the female of which is called a hind, and the young a calf, differs from a fallow deer both in ſize and in horns. The ſtag is much larger, and his horns are round; but thoſe of the fallow kind are broad and palmated. The firſt year the ſtag has properly no horns, but a kind of horny excreſcence, which is ſhort, rough, and covered with a hairy ſkin. The next year the horns are ſingle and ſtraight; they have two antlers the third year, three

Stag.
Hind.
Fawn.

hree the fourth, four the fifth, and ve the ſixth. The animal's age, how-ver, cannot always be certainly known y theſe, for ſometimes they are more, nd frequently leſs. The antlers do ot always encreaſe when arrived at the xth year; and, though there may be x or ſeven antlers on each ſide, the nimal's age is then eſtimated rather om their ſize, and the thickneſs of e branch which ſuſtains them, than om their number.

Theſe horns, notwithſtanding their ze, are ſhed annually, and new ones cceed them in their place. The ani-al begins to ſhed its horns the latter d of February, or beginning of arch, and recovers them entirely by ly. Soon after ſhedding the former rns, the new ones are very painful, d have a quick ſenſibility. At that me the flies are extremely troubleſome the animal. It is worthy of obſerva-n, that the ſubſtance of which the rns is compoſed, hardens at the bot-m while the upper part remains ſoft d continues growing; whereas the rns of ſheep or cows are always ſeen encreaſe from the bottom.

If a ſtag is caſtrated when its horns are fallen off, they will not grow again: and if the ſame operation is performed while they are on, they never will fall off. If he is deprived of one of his teſticles, he will not be furniſhed with an horn on that ſide.

When the ſtags have ſhed their horns, they ſeparate from each other; and ſeek retirement, avoiding every other animal, which they are then unable to oppoſe. They remain almoſt three months in this ſtate of imbecility, before their heads have acquired their full growth and ſolidity: ſoon after which the rutting ſeaſon begins. The old ones are the moſt forward, and, in the latter end of Auguſt, or beginning of September, quit their thickets, and return to the mountain to ſeek the hind, and call after them in a kind of braying. They are, at that time, bold and furious, ſtrike with their horns againſt the trees, and continue reſtleſs and fierce till they have found the female; which at firſt endeavours to avoid them, but at length ſubmits. When two ſtags contend for the ſame hind, they are exceedingly agitated. They tear up the earth, menace each other with their

their horns, bellow as loud as they are able, and ſo deſperately attack each other, that they appear determined upon death or victory. At length one of them is defeated or flies, and the conqueror is perhaps obliged to fight ſeveral of theſe battles, before he is the acknowledged victor of the field.

The colour of the ſtag in England is generally a red, or a reddiſh brown, with ſome black about the face, and a black liſt down the hinder-part of the neck, and between the ſhoulders: in other countries the greater number are brown; and ſome few are white. The ſtag eats ſlowly, and is very delicate in the choice of his food: after eating a ſufficiency, he retires to the covert of ſome thicket to chew the cud in ſecurity; his rumination, however, is not performed with that facility as with the cow or ſheep. During the winter the ſtag ſeldom drinks, and ſtill leſs in the ſpring, while the plants are moiſt and tender; but in the heat of the ſummer he frequently viſits lakes and rivers to take his thirſt; and, when it appears neceſſary, he can ſwim with great ſtrength and eaſe.

The

The cry of the female is not ſo loud as that of the male, and is never excited but by apprehenſion of danger: they go about eight months with young, and ſeldom produce more than one. They generally bring forth in the month of May, or the beginning of June, and carefully conceal their young in the moſt obſcure thickets. This precaution is extremely neceſſary, as there are many formidable enemies. The wolf, the dog, the eagle, the falcon, the oſprey, and all the animals of the cat kind, are continually in ſearch of the retreat of the hind; but the ſtag himſelf is the enemy moſt to be dreaded, and all the arts of the female are neceſſary to conceal her young from him, as the moſt dangerous of her purſuers. The female, at this ſeaſon, poſſeſſes the courage of the male, and even when purſued by the hunter, ſhe preſents herſelf to miſlead him from the principal objects of her concern; and, if ſhe eſcapes, ſhe returns to her charge, and gladly reviſits her young, whom ſhe has preſerved at the hazard of her own life. The calf, which is the young of this animal, always accompanies the dam during the whole ſummer.

Among

Among all the enemies of the ſtag, man appears to ſtand the foremoſt. In every age and every nation, mankind have made the chace of the ſtag one of their moſt favourite purſuits; and thoſe who firſt hunted for neceſſity, have continued it for amuſement. At firſt indeed, the beaſts of chace had this whole iſland for their range *; they knew no other limits than that of the ocean; nor acknowledged any particular maſter. When the Saxons had eſtabliſhed themſelves in the Heptarchy, they were reſerved by each ſovereign for his own particular diverſion. In thoſe uncivilized ages, hunting and war were the only employ of the great; their active, but uncultivated minds, being ſuſceptible of no pleaſures but thoſe of a violent kind; ſuch as gave exerciſe to their bodies, and prevented the trouble of thinking.

In England, the ſtag and the buck are hunted in the ſame manner; the animal is generally driven from ſome gentleman's park, and then purſued through the open country But thoſe who purſue the wild animal has a no-

* Britiſh Zoology, vol. I. page 34.

bler

bler chace. To let looſe a creature merely to catch it again, appears to be a poor purſuit, but to purſue an animal that owns no proprietor, and which he that firſt ſeizes may be ſaid to be the poſſeſſor, has ſomething more rational in it. Beſides, the mountain ſtag, having paſſed his whole life in a ſtate of continual apprehenſion, he knows every ſtratagem to miſlead or confound his purſuers, and gives them an opportunity of exerciſing the paſſions of hope and fear, which ariſe from the uncertainty of ſucceſs.

The firſt year the ſtag is called a calf, or hind calf; the ſecond, a knobber; the third, a brock; the fourth, a ſtaggard; the fifth, a ſtag; and the ſixth, an hart. The female is called an hind; ſhe is a calf the firſt year; a hearſe the ſecond, and a hind the third.

Stags are common to Europe, Barbary, the north of Aſia, and North-America. The Corſican ſtag, mentioned by Monſieur de Buffon, is the leaſt ſpecies, and is of a deep brown colour. Du Halde, in his Hiſtory of China, ſpeaks of a ſmall kind of ſtag found

found in Sunnan, a province of China, not larger than a common dog.

In the red deer of this country, there are not many varieties; and they are, in general, of nearly the same size and colour. But, in different parts of the world, they differ in form, in size, in colour, and in horns.

Stags are still found wild in the Highlands of Scotland; but are smaller than those of England. They are also seen in the moors that border on Cornwall and Devonshire; and in Ireland, on the mountains of Kerry, where they greatly add to the magnificence of the romantic scenery of the lake of Killarny.

THE VIRGINIAN DEER.

THE Virginian deer is about the size of the English fallow deer, and of a light brown colour. Its tail is longer than that of the English buck. It is a distinct species, and peculiar to America. They are found in vast herds; are always in motion, and very restless; but they are not fierce. Their flesh, though dry, is of the utmost importance

portance to the Indians, who dry it for their winter proviſion. Their ſkins are a great article of commerce, vaſt numbers of them being annually imported from our colonies. In the northern parts of America, they feed during the winter, on the moſs which hangs in long ſtrings from the trees. They have ſlender horns, bending very much forwards, and have numerous branches on the interior ſides; but they have no brow antlers.

THE AXIS.

THIS animal is about the ſize of a fallow deer, and of a light red colour; the body being beautifully marked with white ſpots: along the lower part of the ſides next the belly is a line of white. The tail, which is about the length of that of a fallow deer, is red above, and white beneath. It has ſlender triple-forked horns; the firſt branch near the baſe, and the ſecond near the top; each pointing upwards. It inhabits the banks of the Ganges and the iſlands of Ceylon and Java. They will bear our climate, and breed

in the prince of Orange's menagery near the Hague. They are very tame, and have the ſenſe of ſmelling to an exquiſite degree. Though they are fond of bread, they will not touch a piece that has been breathed upon.

THE PORCINE DEER.

THE height of this animal, from the ſhoulders to the hoof, is about two feet two inches; the length of its body, from the tip of the noſe to the tail, three feet ſix inches: its horns are ſlender, triple pronged, thirteen inches in length, and ſix inches diſtant at the baſe; and its head about ten inches long. The body of this animal is thick and clumſy, its tail about eight inches long, and its legs fine and ſlender. It is brown on the upper part of the neck, body, and ſides, but of a lighter colour on the belly and rump. The late lord Clive had one of theſe in his poſſeſſion, which he brought from ſome part of India. From the thickneſs of its body, this animal is alſo called a hog-deer.

THE ROEBUCK.

THE roebuck is found in moſt parts of Europe, as far north as Norway. It inhabits Tartary and China, and Charlevoix ſays it is found in North-America. It was formerly in Wales, in the north of England, and in Scotland; but at preſent the ſpecies no longer exiſts in any part of Great-Britain, except in the Scottiſh Highlands. This is one of the leaſt of the deer kind, being only three feet four inches long, and two feet two inches high: the horns, which are about eight inches long, are upright, round, and divided into only three branches. The body is covered with very long hair, well adapted to the rigour of the Highland air; the lower part of each hair is aſh-colour, the points are yellow, and near the ends is a narrow bar of black. On the face the hairs are black, tipped with aſh-colour; the ears, which are long, are covered with long hair, and their inſides are of a pale yellow: they are black on the borders of the mouth and eyes.

They

They are of a yellowiſh white on the cheſt, belly, and legs, and the inſide of the thighs; the rump is of a pure white, and the tail is very ſhort. The roebuck has an elegant figure, and is formed for agility. Theſe animals keep in families, but not in herds like other deer: the female produces two fawns at a time, which ſhe is obliged to conceal from the buck while they are young. The fleſh of theſe creatures is reckoned extremely delicate.

THE MEXICAN DEER.

THE Mexican deer is about the ſize of the European roe; the colour of its hair is reddiſh, and, when young, ſpotted with white. It inhabits Mexico, Guiana, and Braſil. It is a ſpecies very diſtinct from the roe of the old continent; and its fleſh is inferior to that of the European veniſon. It has ſtrong thick rugged horns, ten inches long, and bending forward. It has a large head, a thick neck, and its eyes are large and bright.

THE GREY DEER.

THIS is an obſcure ſpecies, and naturaliſts are not agreed whether it is a deer, a muſk, or female antelope; for the horns were wanting in the animal deſcribed by Linnæus. It is of a grey colour, and about the ſize of a cat; it has a line of black between the ears, and a large black ſpot above the eyes: it has a line of the ſame colour on each ſide of the throat, pointing downwards: the middle of the breaſt is black; and the fore-legs and ſides of the belly, as far as the hams, are marked with black: the ears are long, and the under ſide of the tail is black.

THE MUSK.

THE muſk animal has no horns, and it is doubtful whether it ruminates or not. It wants the fore-teeth in the upper-jaw, but it has on each ſide a ſlender tuſk, near two inches long, very ſhort on the inner-edge, and hanging out quite expoſed to view. It is three feet ſix inches long from the head

Indian Musk
Camelopard
Camel

head to the tail, and the head is about half a foot long. It reſembles a grey-hound in the fore-part of the head, and the ears are erect, and about three inches long; but the length of the tail does not exceed two inches. It is cloven-footed like animals of the goat kind. It is brown and white alternately, from the root to the point: it is brown on the head and thighs, white under the belly, and has a white tail. There is a tuft of thick hair on each ſide of the lower-jaw under the corners of the mouth. The hair of this animal is remarkable for its ſoftneſs and fine texture.

The female is not ſo large as the male; its noſe is ſharper; it wants the two tuſks, and has two ſmall teats. It inhabits the kingdom of Tibet, the province of Mohang-Meng, in China, Tonquin, and Bontan. It is found from lat. 60 to 45; but never wanders ſo far ſouth, except when heavy falls of ſnow force them thither through hunger, to feed on corn and new-grown rice. They naturally inhabit the mountains that are covered with pines. They delight in ſolitude, avoid mankind, and, if purſued, aſcend to

the higheſt mountains, inacceſſible to men or dogs. It is a very timid animal, and has the ſenſe of hearing ſo quick, that it can diſcover an enemy at a vaſt diſtance.

The celebrated drug that bears the name of this animal is produced from the male. It is found in a bag or tumour, on the belly of that ſex only, of the ſize of a hen's egg. It is furniſhed with two ſmall orifices; the largeſt is oblong, the other round; the one is naked, and the other covered with long hairs. In this bag the muſk is contained, for we are informed by Mr. Gmelin that on ſqueezing it, the muſk was forced through the apertures, and conſiſted of a fat brown matter. The hunters cut off the bag and preſerve it for ſale; but frequently adulterate the contents, by adding other inſignificant articles with it, to encreaſe the weight. Theſe animals muſt be very numerous, for Tavernier, in his voyages, informs us that he purchaſed ſeven thouſand ſix hundred and ſeventy-three muſk bags in one journey. The Tibet muſk is much ſuperior, and conſequently much dearer than that of any other place; that of Muſcovy is reck-

one

oned the worſt: though the fleſh of the male has a ſtrong flavour of this drug, it is eaten by the Ruſſians and the Tartars.

Some years ago muſk was in great eſteem as a perfume, and but little regarded as a medicine; but having been found of great benefit in phyſic, it is now but little regarded as a perfume.

THE BRASILIAN MUSK.

THIS animal is about the ſize of a roebuck: its ears are four inches long; in which the veins are very apparent. The hind-legs are longer than the fore-legs; the hair on the whole body is ſhort and ſmooth, and the tail ſhort. It is brown on the head and upper-part of the neck. Its body and legs are tawny, and its hoofs black. This animal is a native of Guiana and Braſil; it is remarkably timid, ſwift, and active. It can ſtand on the point of a rock, with its four-legs placed together, like a goat. Theſe creatures are often ſeen ſwimming in the rivers, and are the moſt eaſily taken at that time. They are hunted by the Indians, and their fleſh

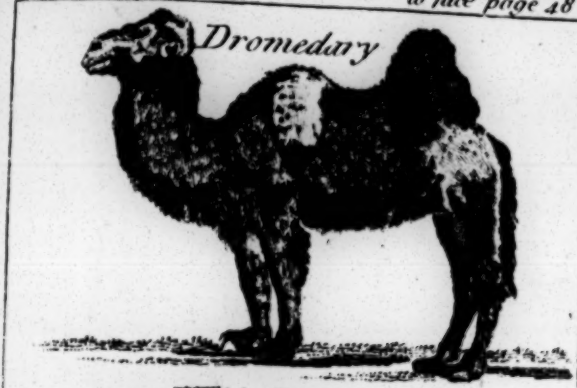
fleſh is eſteemed very delicate. By the French of Guiana, they are called Biches, or does, becauſe, though they reſemble a deer, both ſexes are without horns.

THE INDIAN MUSK.

THE Indian muſk is of an olive colour, and about ſeventeen inches in length: its throat, breaſt, and belly are white. Its ſides and haunches are ſpotted, and barred tranſverſely with white. It has large open ears, and a very ſhort tail. It is an inhabitant of Ceylon.

THE GUINEA MUSK.

THIS animal is about ten inches long. Its head, legs, and all the upper-part of the body are tawny, and its belly white. In the lower-jaw, it has two very broad cutting-teeth, and three very ſlender ones on each ſide of them. In the upper-jaw are two ſmall tuſks; it has large ears, and a tail not exceeding an inch in length. One of theſe animals


Dromedary

Wild Boar

Boar

nimals was lately in the poſſeſſion of Mr. Guy, of York buildings, who ſaid t came from Guinea. Mr. Buffon in-orms us it is found in the Eaſt-Indies. Linnæus confounds this animal with he royal antelope, when he tells us its orns are frequently ſold.

THE CAMEL AND THE DROMEDARY.

THE only ſenſible difference between he camel and the dromedary conſiſts in his, that the camel has two bunches pon his back, and the dromedary only ne. In all other reſpects they are a-ke, and, inſtead of making two diſ-inct kinds, are only a variety of the ame animal. Of the two varieties, he dromedary is the moſt numerous; he camel is feldom ſeen except in Turkey, and the countries of the Le-ant; while the other is found all over he deſarts of Arabia, Perſia, the outhern parts of Africa, Tartary, and n many parts of the Eaſt-Indies.

The camel is the moſt temperate of ll animals. Their patience under unger is ſuch, that they will travel many

many days only with a few dates, o
ſome ſmall balls of bean or barley-
meal; or perhaps only the miſerabl
thorny plants they meet with in th
deſerts. Their great powers of ſuſ
taining abſtinence from drinking, en
ables them to paſs over unwatered tract
for ſeven or eight days without water
Leo Africanus ſays they will trave
fifteen days without requiring any li
quid. In ſome of thoſe extenſive ſand
deſarts, where there are neither birds
beaſts, inſects, nor vegetables; wher
nothing is to be ſeen but mountains o
ſand, and heaps of bones, the came
paſſes with ſeeming ſatisfaction: i
feet are adapted to the ſands it is t
paſs over, their toughneſs and ſpung
ſoftneſs preventing them from crack
ing: the inhabitants therefore fin
this animal a moſt uſeful aſſiſtan
Without theſe creatures, great part o
Aſia and Africa would be wretched
by them the ſole commerce is carrie
through dry and ſcorching tracts, im
paſſable but by thoſe beaſts, which Pro
vidence has expreſsly formed for th
burning deſerts.

An animal, formed for ſuch a regio
cannot be propagated in any othe
Man

any have attempted to propagate the mel in Spain, and ſeveral parts of merica, but without effect. They y indeed be brought alive into theſe untries, and perhaps produce there, t they require great care and atten-n, and are liable to many accidents. ſides, they in a ſhort time degene-e, their ſtrength and patience for-e them, and, inſtead of producing alth, become the burthen of their pers.

But, in Arabia, and thoſe countries ere camels are turned to uſeful pur-es, they are conſidered as ſacred ani-s; and the inhabitants of thoſe coun-s eſtimate their wealth by the num-s of them: without them they could ſubſiſt, their milk is a part of their ſiſtence; they feed upon the fleſh of animal when it is young, and th themſelves with its hair; for, in winter, it is covered with long hair, ch falls off in the ſpring, is care-y gathered and wove into ſtuffs for thing, or for cloths to cover their s. If the natives fear an invading ny, their camels ſerve them in t; and they have been known to el an hundred miles in a day; and, thus,

thus, by means of this animal, th
Arabian finds ſupport and ſafety. H
lives independant and tranquil in th
midſt of the dreary ſolitudes; and in
ſtead of conſidering the ſterility arou
him as a reſtraint upon his happineſs, h
is taught, by experience, to rega
it as the ramparts of his freedom.

A large camel will carry a load of
thouſand or twelve hundred pou
weight. It kneels down to be loade
but riſes the moment it finds the bu
then equal to its ſtrength. It will n
permit an ounce more to be put up
it.

The internal part of this animal
moſt admirably formed by nature to
it for long abſtinence; beſides the fo
ſtomachs, which it has in comm
with all other animals that chew
cud, it has a fifth, ſerving as a
ſervoir to hold more water than it
an immediate occaſion for: there
fluid remains without corrupting,
without being adulterated by other
ments. When the animal is thirſty
throws up a quantity of this water,
a contraction of the muſcles into
other ſtomachs; which ſerves to ma
rate its dry and ſimple food. Whe
dr

rinks, it lays in ſo large a quantity of hat element, that travellers, in want f water in the dreary deſerts of Ara-ia, have been known to kill their camels, n expectation of finding water within hem to allay their thirſt. It is remarka-le that a camel can diſcover water by heir ſcent, at the diſtance of half a eague, and, after a long abſtinence, vill haſten towards it, long before their rivers perceive where it lies.

In Turkey, Perſia, Arabia, Barbary, nd Egypt, the merchants and travel-ers unite themſelves into a body, fur-niſhed with camels, to preſerve them-elves from robbers. They call this ſſemblage a caravan, in which the umber ſometimes amounts to ten houſand, and perhaps as many camels, ach of which are loaded according o their ſtrength. In theſe trading ourneys, their ſtages are uſually re-gulated; and in the evening, when hey arrive at one, which is generally ſome ſpot of verdure, where water and hrubs are in plenty, the animals are permitted to feed at liberty; and they prefer the thiſtle, the nettle, and the coarſeſt weeds, to the fineſt paſture.

This animal is endued with an extraordinary ſhare of patience, and humility. At the ſlighteſt ſignal it bends its knees and lies upon its belly; ſuffering itſelf to be loaded in this poſition, and, at another ſignal, riſes with its load. The female goes with young about a year, and like all other large animals, produces but one at a time. Theſe animals live about forty or fifty years.

The camel has a ſmall head, ſhort ears, a long neck, ſlender and bending. Its height to the top of the bunch is about ſix feet ſix inches; the colour of the hair on the protuberance is duſky, and that on the other parts is a reddiſh aſh. It has a long tail, ſmall hoofs, and flat feet divided above, but not through. On the legs it has ſix callo-ſities; one on each knee; one on the inſide of each fore-leg on the upper-joint; one on the inſide of the hind-leg, at the bottom of the thigh, and another on the lower-part of the breaſt.

There are varieties among the camels: the largeſt and ſtrongeſt is the Turkman: the Arabian is hardy. What is called the dromedary, maihary, and raguahl

guahl is very ſwift. The common rt travel about thirty miles a day. ome, which have a ſmaller bunch, a ore delicate ſhape, and are much in- rior in ſize, are uſed to ride on, and ver carry burthens. They are train- for running matches in Arabia; and many places for carrying couriers, here they can travel on them (as has en already obſerved) above an hun- ed miles a-day, over burning deſerts, inhabitable by any creature. The frican camels are the moſt hardy, ving more diſtant and dreary deſerts paſs over than any of the others, om Numidia to the kingdom of Æthio- a. Linnæus calls the camel that has o bunches on its back, the Bactrian mel.

THE ARABIAN CAMEL.

THE hair of the Arabian camel is rled, and longer than that on the er animals of this kind, except on bunch, where it is ſhorter. The ir on the back is different from that the other parts; it is grey and

coarſe, and greatly reſembles that of an horſe's tail.

THE LLAMA.

THE llama, which may be conſidered as the camel of the new world, is ſmaller than that of the old. This animal ſtands high upon its legs, has a very long bending neck, a ſmall head, fine black eyes, and, like the camel, is mild, gentle, patient, and tractable. Some of theſe animals are white, and others black, but they are generally brown. Their height is about four feet; and their length from the neck to the tail, about ſix feet. According to the editor of Mr. Biron's voyage, the ſhape exactly reſembles a camel, only it wants the bunch upon the back. It is the camel of Peru and Chili, and was the only beaſt of burthen known to the Indians till after the arrival of the Spaniards. Before the introduction of mules, they were uſed by the Indians to plough the land; and at preſent they ſerve to carry burthens not exceeding an hundred weight. They move with as much gravity as their Spaniſh maſ-

ter

ers, and, like them, cannot be prevailed upon to change their pace. They lie down to be loaden, and, when they are weary, no blows can provoke them to proceed. Feuillée informs us that they are ſo capricious, that, if their drivers ſtrike them, they immediately ſquat down, and nothing but careſſes can induce them to riſe. Between the breaſt and belly there is a kind of bunch, from which a ſort of matter frequently drops.

This animal exceeds even the camel in temperance, and, of all other creatures, ſeems to have the leaſt occaſion for water; nature having ſupplied it with ſuch large quantities of ſaliva, that it ſpits on every occaſion: this ſaliva ſeems to be the only offenſive weapon that this harmleſs creature has to expreſs its reſentment by. When it is offended, it falls upon its belly, and pours out againſt its adverſary a quantity of this fluid, which, if it falls upon the ſkin, produces an itching and a reddiſh ſpot.

The fleſh of this animal is eaten, and is ſaid to be as good as mutton; its wool has a ſtrong diſagreeable ſcent. It is very ſure-footed, and is therefore

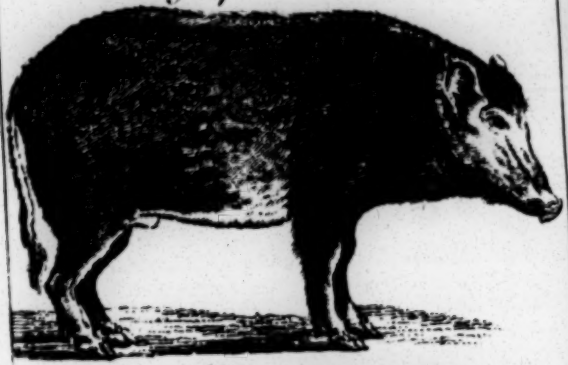
uſed to carry the Peruvian ores over the rugged hills and narroweſt paths of the Andes. Theſe animals habit that vaſt chain of mountains extending to the ſtraights of Magellan; but except thoſe hills approach the ſea, as in Patagonia, they never appear on the coaſts.

In a wild ſtate they keep in great herds, in the higheſt and ſteepeſt parts of the hills, and, while they are feeding, one of them keeps centry on the pinnacle of ſome rock. If any perſon approaches, it neighs; the herd take the alarm, and runs off with incredible ſpeed. No dogs are ſwift enough to overtake them, and there is no other method of killing them than with a gun.

Though the fleſh is good, the natives hunt the wild llama principally for the ſake of its fleece. The llama ſeems to be the largeſt of the camel kind in America; but there are the guanacoes and pacos, which are ſmaller and weaker, but in nature and form are nearly the ſame; they ſeem to bear the ſame proportions to each other that an horſe does to an aſs, and are employed with the ſame degree of ſubordination. The wool of the paco is the moſt va-

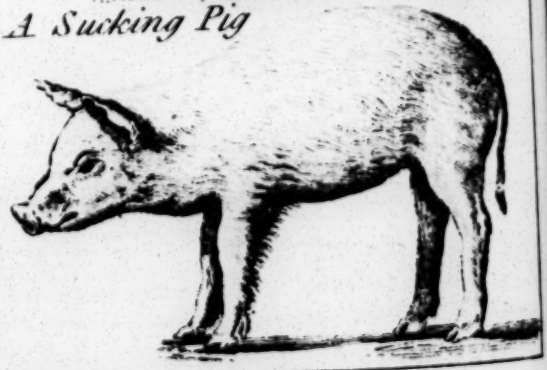
luable

Hog of Siam



A young wild Boar.

A Sucking Pig



luable, and is wrought into ſtuffs not inferior to ſilk either in quality or price.

OF ANIMALS OF THE HOG KIND.

IN animals of the hog kind thoſe diſtinctions ſeem to unite, by which others are ſeparated. They reſemble thoſe of the horſe kind in the length of their head, in having but a ſingle ſtomach, and in the number of their teeth, which, in the whole amount to forty-four. In their cloven-hoofs, and the poſition of their inteſtines, they reſemble the cow kind; in their appetite for fleſh, in their numerous progeny, and in their chewing the cud, they reſemble thoſe of the clawfooted kind.

This animal may be conſidered as of a middle nature, between the rapacious and the peaceful kinds, and yet partaking ſomewhat of the nature of both. Like the rapacious kinds, their hoofs, (though they ſeem cloven,) will, upon anatomical inſpection, appear to be ſupplied with bones like beaſts of prey, and the number of their teats increaſe the ſimilitude. Like the peaceful kind, in

in a natural ſtate, they live upon vegetables, and ſeldom ſeek for animal food, except when urged by neceſſity. Though furniſhed with arms ſufficient to terrify the braveſt animal of the foreſt, they are inoffenſive to all.

It is moſt certain that the hog appears to be the moſt filthy and impure of all quadrupeds: we ſhould however reflect that filthineſs is an idea merely relative to ourſelves; but, from our own ſenſations, we are apt to form a partial judgment, and over-look that wiſe maxim of Providence, that every part of the creation ſhould have its reſpective inhabitants. The hog, indeed, ſeems poſſeſſed of an inſatiable deſire of eating; and therefore his ſtomach is capacious; but though he devours the moſt nauſeous offals, it does not follow that it is inſenſible to the difference of eatables; for, where it finds variety, it will reject the worſt with as diſtinguiſhing a taſte as other quadrupeds. In the orchards of peach-trees, in North-America, the hog will reject ſuch fruit as has lain a few hours on the ground, and watch impatiently for a new wind-fall.

This animal has, with great propriety, been compared to a miſer, who,

in

in the courſe of his life is uſeleſs and rapacious; but, by the effects of his ſordid diſpoſition, becomes of public uſe at his death. The hog in his lifetime does not render the leaſt ſervice to mankind, except in removing that filth which is rejected by other animals. His uncommon brutality ſometimes urges him even to devour his own offspring. Other domeſtic animals ſhew ſome degree of reſpect to mankind, and even a kind of tenderneſs for children: but this animal, when prompted by hunger, will devour infants.

The hog ſeems to be more imperfectly formed than the other animals we have rendered domeſtic around us. It is leſs active in its motions, and leſs capable of knowing what to purſue, or what to avoid. The thickneſs of its hide, and the coarſeneſs of its hair, render it almoſt inſenſible to blows. This animal is, by nature, ſtupid, drowſy, and inactive: when undiſturbed, it will ſleep half its time; but it is frequently rouſed by the calls of appetite; and when thoſe demands are ſatisfied, it again retires to reſt. Its whole life is one continued round of gluttony and ſleep; and if its cravings were

were fully ſupplied with food, it would ſoon become a greater load than its legs would be able to ſupport; though it would ſtill continue feeding, lying down or kneeling, an helpleſs inſtance of indulged ſenſuality. It is reſtleſs at a change of weather, and is ſo agitated with high winds, as to run violently ſcreaming horribly at the ſame time. It is fond of wallowing in the dirt either to cool its ſurfeited body, or to deſtroy a ſort of louſe or inſect that frequently infeſts them. Moſt of the diſeaſes of this animal ariſe from intemperance: meaſles, impoſthumes, and ſcrophulous complaints, are reckoned among the number. When this animal however is permitted to extend its thread of life, it will live eighteen or twenty years; and the female will produce till the age of fifteen: the ſow goes four months with young.

As they bring forth from ten to twenty at a litter, they would ſoon become very numerous, if they were not diminiſhed for the ſupport of man. The fleſh of this animal, ſays Linnæus, is a wholeſome food for athletic conſtitutions, or thoſe that uſe much exerciſe; but is not proper for ſuch as lead

ſedentary life: it is, however, of eneral uſe, and furniſhes innumerable aterials for epicuriſm, among which, rawn is a kind peculiar to England. is an article of great importance to a aval and commercial nation, as it takes lt better than any other fleſh, and onſequently is capable of being longer eſerved. The lard is extremely uſe- l in medicine, being an ingredient in rious ſorts of plaiſters, and the briſ- s are formed into bruſhes of ſeve- l ſorts.

Weſtphalia is ſaid to produce the ſt hams in Europe, and Hampſhire e beſt bacon in England.

The beſt way of taking care of ſwine to feed them ſo as to keep them in ddling plight, till you intend to fat em; for if you keep them too fat, it ll endanger their health; and being too n will render them too ravenous. s good to give them ſuch ſwill as you ve every morning and evening, to ke them come home to their ſties. e reſt of the day let them graze, get ſuch food as they can; but en the corn is upon the ground, you ſt be careful to keep them within nds. Moiſt ſedgy grounds are good for

for them, the roots of which they wi
eat; and all ſorts of haws, hips, ſloe
crabs, acorns, maſt, cheſnuts, &c. wi
which, if you have plenty enough
fat them, their fleſh will eat much be
ter and ſweeter than if fatted in a ſt
Some indeed ſay, their fat will not
ſo ſolid, nor ſo profitable, and ther
fore they commonly ſhut them up fo
week or ten days, and feed them wi
dry peas; but this is a miſtake, e
perience having ſhewn, that hogs fatt
with acorns only have their fleſh as ſo
as thoſe fatted with peas. In fatti
hogs in ſties, they obſerve to give th
meat often, and but little at a ti
that it may be always freſh; and li
wiſe to give them as much water as t
will drink, and to keep them very cle
which will help their fatting, and i
prove the taſte of their fleſh.
where the huſbandman lives rem
from woods, or the year ſhould fai
producing acorns or maſts, they u
ally fat them wholly in ſties w
peas, if cheap; if dear the meal
barley, rye, or offal corn, accord
as they are cheapeſt, which they
with water, whey, or ſkimmed mi
with theſe they feed them until
wh

which will commonly be in about a month's time, and then they feed them with peas a little before they kill them.

Obſerve that every ſty has a yard well paved with ſtone, if poſſible, for the hog to go out and air himſelf, that he may keep his lodging the cleaner.

In Leiceſterſhire they have a very eaſy method of fattening great numbers of ſwine, which they do by ſtacking up their peas and beans in the form of a ſmall cottage. This they ſet near ſome running brook, and hedge a yard or round about it, taking ſome part of the ſtream into the yard for the hogs to drink at; into this yard they turn ſuch a number of hogs as they think their peas or beans will fat, where they let them live until their proviſion is conſumed, cutting the rick down, and giving it to them as they can eat it *.

The ſow was the moſt uſual victim of the goddeſſes Ceres and Tellus. A pregnant ſow was ſacrificed to Cybele. When any alliance was ſworn, or peace made, they were confirmed by the blood of this animal: thus Virgil †

* Mortimer's Huſbandry, vol. I. page 214.
† Æn. lib. VIII. ver. 639.

repreſents Romulus and Tatius, vowi
an eternal alliance before the altar
Jupiter, by ſacrificing a ſow, *cæsâ porc*

The WILD BOAR.

THE wild boar, which is the origi
of all the varieties of the hog kind,
neither ſo ſtupid nor ſo filthy an a
mal as that which we have reduced
tameneſs: his body is much ſmal
than that of the tame hog;
ſnout is longer; and his ears, wh
are black, are rounder and ſhor
He does not vary in his colour-l
thoſe of the domeſtic kind, being
ways of an iron-grey, inclining
black; his feet and tail are black.
tuſks are larger than thoſe of the co
mon hog; ſome of them, as Mr. B
fon aſſerts, having been ſeen almo
foot long. Theſe grow from both
upper and under-jaw, bending upw
circularly, and are exceeding ſhar
the points.

The whole litter of pigs follows
ſow the three firſt years, and the fa
ly lives in the herd together; uni
their common forces againſt the w

r other beaſts of prey. But, when
he wild boar is arrived at the ſtate of
aturity, he becomes conſcious of his
wn ſtrength, and walks the foreſt fear-
ſs and alone. He is then afraid of
o ſingle enemy, and will not turn out
f his way even for man himſelf; he
oes not ſeem to ſeek nor to avoid dan-
r. He inhabits moſt parts of Europe,
cept the Britiſh iſles, and the coun-
ies north of the Baltic. He is found
Aſia, from Syria to the borders of
e lake Baikal *; in Africa, on the
aſts of Barbary. In the foreſts of
uth-America, theſe animals are found
vaſt droves. They are uſeful in
merica, by clearing the country of
ttle-ſnakes, which they devour with
etv.

This animal feeds chiefly upon roots
d vegetables: being content with
h proviſions as it procures without
nger, it ſeldom attacks any other
mal: but, if an animal happens to
in the foreſt, or is ſo wounded that
cannot make any reſiſtance, it be-
nes his prey, for he never refuſes
mal food, however putrid, if he can
cure it without difficulty.

* Bell's Travels, vol. I. p. 279.

repreſents Romulus and Tatius, vowing an eternal alliance before the altar of Jupiter, by ſacrificing a ſow, *cæsâ porcâ*.

The WILD BOAR.

THE wild boar, which is the original of all the varieties of the hog kind, is neither ſo ſtupid nor ſo filthy an animal as that which we have reduced to tameneſs: his body is much ſmaller than that of the tame hog; his ſnout is longer; and his ears, which are black, are rounder and ſhorter. He does not vary in his colour like thoſe of the domeſtic kind, being always of an iron-grey, inclining to black; his feet and tail are black. His tuſks are larger than thoſe of the common hog; ſome of them, as Mr. Buffon aſſerts, having been ſeen almoſt a foot long. Theſe grow from both the upper and under-jaw, bending upward circularly, and are exceeding ſharp at the points.

The whole litter of pigs follows the ſow the three firſt years, and the family lives in the herd together; uniting their common forces againſt the wolf

or other beaſts of prey. But, when the wild boar is arrived at the ſtate of maturity, he becomes conſcious of his own ſtrength, and walks the foreſt fearleſs and alone. He is then afraid of no ſingle enemy, and will not turn out of his way even for man himſelf; he does not ſeem to ſeek nor to avoid danger. He inhabits moſt parts of Europe, except the Britiſh iſles, and the countries north of the Baltic. He is found in Aſia, from Syria to the borders of the lake Baikal *; in Africa, on the coaſts of Barbary. In the foreſts of South-America, theſe animals are found in vaſt droves. They are uſeful in America, by clearing the country of rattle-ſnakes, which they devour with ſafety.

This animal feeds chiefly upon roots and vegetables: being content with ſuch proviſions as it procures without danger, it ſeldom attacks any other animal: but, if an animal happens to die in the foreſt, or is ſo wounded that it cannot make any reſiſtance, it becomes his prey, for he never refuſes animal food, however putrid, if he can procure it without difficulty.

* Bell's Travels, vol. I. p. 279.

The hunting the wild boar is a favourite amuſement among the nobility in thoſe countries where they inhabit. Small maſtiffs are generally uſed upon theſe occaſions; for the hunters are regardleſs of the goodneſs of their noſe, the wild boar leaving ſo ſtrong a ſcent that it is impoſſible for them to miſtake its courſe. When the boar is driven from his covert, he proceeds ſlowly and regularly, at a ſmall diſtance before his purſuers, without appearing to be much afraid. Once in about an half-mile he turns round, ſtops till the hounds come up to him, and offers to attack them. The dogs, ſenſible of their danger, keep off, and bay him at a diſtance. After gazing upon each other for ſome time, the boar proceeds ſlowly on his courſe, and the dogs renew their purſuit. The chace is thus continued till the boar is quite weary, and refuſes to proceed. The dogs then attempt to cloſe in upon him; thoſe which are young, and accuſtomed to the chace, are generally foremoſt in the attack, and are often killed. The old experienced hounds wait till the huntſmen come up, who ſtrike at him with their

ſpears

pears, and ſoon diſpatch or diſable im.

The wild boar was formerly a native f this iſland, as appears from the laws i Hoel Dda*, who permitted his grand untſman to chace that animal from the eginning of November till the middle f December. William the Conqueror uniſhed with the loſs of their eyes, uch as were convicted of killing the ild boar, the ſtag, or the roe-buck; nd Fitz-Stephens informs us, that the aſt foreſt, at that time on the north-de of London, was the retreat of ags, fallow-deer, wild boars, and ulls.

The GUINEA HOG.

THE Guinea hog is ſmaller than the ommon kind: though ſhaped like ours, is of a reddiſh ſhining colour, with ng ſharp-pointed ears, and a tail with-t hair, which hangs down to the heels. has no briſtles; but about the neck d the lower-part of the back, the hair longer than on the other parts of the

* Leges Wallicæ.

body. It is a domeſtic variety of the common kind, and the fleſh is ſaid to be excellent.

THE CHINESE HOG.

THE belly of this animal almoſt reaches to the ground: it has ſhort legs, and a tail hanging down to the heels. Its body is uſually bare, as all the ſwine of India generally are.

THE PECCARY OR MEXICAN HOG.

THE PECCARY, in ſome degree, reſembles a ſmall hog of the common kind, but its body is not ſo bulky, its legs are ſmaller, its briſtles thicker and ſtronger than thoſe of the European kind, and more like thoſe of a hedge-hog; inſtead of a tail, it has got a little fleſhy protuberance, which does not cover its poſteriors: from the ſhoulders to the breaſt, it has a band of white; and, upon its back, a lump reſembling the navel in other animals, which diſcharges a liquor of a very fœtid ſmell.

Peccary

Rhinoceros

Hippopotame

is a native of the hotteſt parts of uth-America, and ſome of the An- es, and lives in the foreſts, chiefly the mountains. It is not ſo fat as e common hog, nor does it delight in re or marſhy places.

Theſe animals aſſemble in great oves; they will fight valiantly with e beaſts of prey. The moſt invete- te enemy is the jaguar, or Ameri- n leopard, and the body of that ani- al is frequently found with ſeveral of eſe hogs, ſlain in combat. It is ſel- m that dogs will venture to attack e peccary; and, if wounded, it will rn on the hunter. It feeds on fruits, getables, roots, toads, and ſerpents; d is very dexterous in ſkinning the ter, holding them with his fore-feet. s fleſh is ſaid to be good for food, but, ſoon as it is killed, the dorſal gland uſt be cut out immediately, or the eſh will become ſo infected as not to e eatable. If this operation be de- rred for only half an hour, the fleſh comes utterly unfit to be eaten.

The peccary may be tamed like the og, has nearly the ſame habits and clinations, and feeds upon the ſame iments. They are remarkably fierce when

when their young are attempted to
taked from them: they ſurround t
plunderer, attack him, and frequent
make his life pay the forfeit of his raſ
neſs. The r [illegible] like the hog,
very prolific [illegible] the female is fo
lowed by the young ones till they co
to perfection. Though, when tak
young, they are very eaſily tame
they never ſhew any remarkable ſig
of docility, but continue without a
tachment; not ſeeming to know t
hand that feeds it.

The ÆTHIOPIAN HOG

THE body of this animal is long
and the legs ſhorter than in the co
mon ſwine. It has ſmall tuſks in t
lower-jaw, and very large ones in t
upper; thoſe of old boars bendi
up towards the forehead in the fo
of a ſemi-circle; it has no fore-tee
a large broad head, with a n
broad, depreſſed, and almoſt as hard
horn. Its mouth is ſmall; the colo
of its ſkin is duſky, and its briſt
diſpoſed in little bunches of about f
each; which are longeſt on the beg
n

to face page 54.

Babirouessa

Indian Hog

Calitai

ng of the back, and between the
s. Its ears are ſharp-pointed and
ge, the inſide being lined with long
itiſh hairs. Its tail is ſmall and flat,
s not extend below the thighs, and
covered with hairs diſpoſed into tufts
branches. They inhabit the hotteſt
ts of Africa, from Senegal to Congo;
y are alſo found in the iſland of Ma-
gaſcar *. They are very ſwift and
ce, and will not breed either with the
meſtic or Chineſe ſow. One of theſe
mals, at the prince of Orange's mena-
y near the Hague, was turned out
a Chineſe ſow, which it killed, and
rwards to a common ſow, which he
ated very roughly.

HE BABYROUESSA, OR INDIAN HOG.

THIS animal has ſome weak briſtles
ng the back, but the reſt of the body
covered with fine ſhort wool, reſem-
ng that of a lamb: the tail ends in a
ſt, and is often twiſted. The body
quare and plump, and the head is ob-

* Flacourt Hiſt. Madag.

long

long and narrow, with a ſnout prope
for rooting in the earth. The ears a
ſmall, erect, and ſharp-pointed; an
the eyes are very ſmall. It has fou
cutting-teeth in the upper, and ſix i
the lower-jaw; with ſix grinders
each jaw: it has alſo two tuſks in th
lower-jaw, pointing towards the eye
and ſtanding almoſt eight inches out
their ſockets. From two ſockets
the outſide of the upper-jaw, proce
two other teeth, twelve inches lon
and bending like horns, their ends a
moſt touching the forehead. It inh
bits Buero, a ſmall iſland near Am
boyna: it is found alſo in Celeb
but neither on the continent of Aſia
Africa. In the Indian iſlands, the
animals are ſometimes kept tame.
their wild ſtate they live in herds, an
feed on vegetables: they never, lik
other ſwine, ravage gardens. Whe
theſe animals are purſued and driven
extremities, they will ruſh into the ſe
or any other water, and ſwim fro
iſland to iſland. They are alſo expe
in diving. The tuſks, as may be pe
ceived by their form, are uſeleſs
combat; but they delight in reſtin
their heads, by hooking their upp
tu

uſks on ſome bough. The feet are ke thoſe of the European hogs, and heir legs long and ſlender.

THE CABIAI, OR CAPIBERA.

THE cabiai, in the ſhape of its body, nd the colour and coarſeneſs of its air, reſembles an hog of about two ears old. It has a ſhort thick neck, rounded briſtly back, delights in the ater and marſhy places, produces any young at a time, and, like the og, feeds upon both animal and vege- ble food. The head, however, is nger than that of the hog, the eyes rger, and the ſnout is ſplit, like that f a rabbit or hare, and furniſhed with rong thick whiſkers. The mouth of he cabiai is ſmaller, its teeth are dif- rent, and it is without tuſks. It has o tail, and, inſtead of a cloven hoof, ke all others of this kind, it is, in a reat degree, web-footed, and calcu- ted for ſwimming, and living in the ater. It ſeems, indeed, to delight in hat element, and ſome naturaliſts have herefore called it the water-hog. It habits South-America, and, like the otter,

otter, is chiefly ſeen frequenting th borders of lakes and rivers. It prey upon fiſh, which it ſeizes with its hoo and teeth, and carries them to the mar gin of the lake or ſtream, to devour a its eaſe. It alſo feeds upon corn, fruit and ſugar-canes. The cry of this ani mal rather reſembles the braying of a aſs, than the grunting of an hog. It ſel dom appears, except at night, and the not without company. It never ven tures far from the water, that elemen being its only place of ſafety; for i feet are ſo long, and its legs ſo ſhor that it is a very ſlow and aukward run ner. When purſued by the hunter, plunges into a lake or river, and con tinues ſo long at the bottom, that h can have no hopes of taking it there.

This animal is naturally of a gent diſpoſition, and, when taken young, eaſily tamed. It is then obedient t command, and appears attached to i keeper. Its fleſh, which is fat an tender, has a fiſhy taſte; but its hea is ſaid to be delicate food. In this re ſpect, it reſembles the beaver, who fore-parts taſte of fleſh, and the hinde have a ſtrong flavour of the fiſh it feed on.

THE

THE RHINOCEROS.

THIS animal inhabits Bengal, Siam, Cochin-China, Quangſi in China, the Iſlands of Java, and Sumatra, Congo, Angola, Æthiopia, and the country as low as the Cape. Next to the elephant, the rhinoceros is the moſt powerful of animals. Bontius informs us, that, in reſpect to bulk of body, it equals the elephant, but is lower on account of the ſhortneſs of its legs. It is generally about twelve feet long, from the tip of the noſe to the inſertion of the tail; and from ſix to ſeven feet high.

This animal is ſo remarkably formed, that a perfect idea of its ſhape cannot be conveyed in words, we have therefore been particularly careful in giving an accurate delineation of it on copper. Its head is furniſhed with a ſingle horn, placed near the end of the noſe, which is generally from three feet to three feet and an half long. The upper-lip is long, hanging over the lower, and ending in a point. It is very pliable, and ſerves to collect its food, and de-

liver it into the mouth: the noſtrils a placed tranſverſely: the ears are larg erect, and pointed; the eyes ſma and without luſtre: the ſkin is almo naked, rough, and knotty, and lyi upon the neck and body in vaſt fol The ſkin, which is of a dirty bro colour, is ſo hard and thick as to re a muſket-ball: the belly hangs lo the legs are ſhort, ſtrong, and thic and the hoofs divided into three pa each pointing forward. It delights ſhady foreſts, and the neighbourho of rivers and marſhy places: like t hog, it loves to wallow in the mi and is ſaid, by that means, to g ſhelter in the folds of its ſkin, to fe pions, centipes, and other inſects. is a ſolitary, quiet, and inoffenſive a mal, but ſwift and furious when it enraged. It never provokes to comb but it equally diſdains to fly. It bri forth but one at a time, about which is extremely ſolicitous.

The ſcent of this animal is ſaid to moſt exquiſite; and it is affirmed t it conſorts with the tiger: this, ho ever, is fabulous, and founded on th common attachment to the ſides of vers; becauſe they both frequent

ery places in the ſcorching climates here they are bred. It is alſo reported to have a tongue ſo extremely rough, as to take off the fleſh from a human body by licking it, but Ladocat affirms, "it is ſmooth, ſoft, and ſmall, like that of a dog."

This animal appears chiefly formidable from the horn growing from its ſnout. It is compoſed of the moſt ſolid ſubſtance, and pointed ſo as to inflict the moſt fatal wounds. With every blow, the rhinoceros employs all its force, and the tiger will more willingly attack any other enemy of the foreſt than this formidable creature. It is defended on every ſide by a thick horny hide, which cannot be pierced by the claws of the lion or the tiger, and it is armed before with a weapon that even the elephant does not chooſe to oppoſe. It is ſaid the elephant is often found dead in the foreſts, pierced with the horn of a rhinoceros; and Emanuel, king of Portugal, by way of experiment, actually oppoſed them to each other, and the rhinoceros was victorious.

In 1739, a rhinoceros was ſhewn in London, which came from Bengal. It was of a gentle diſpoſition, and ſuf-

fered itſelf to be handled by all viſitors, never attempting to do any miſchief except when hungry or when abuſed; in ſuch caſes, its fury could only be appeaſed by giving it ſomething to eat. When it was angry, it would jump with violence againſt the walls of its room, but ſeldom attempted to attack its keeper, and was obedient to his threats.

The rhinoceros brings forth at about three years old, and will live till it is about twenty. Its fleſh is eaten, and Kolben ſays, it is very good. Cups are made of its horn, and many medicinal virtues are aſcribed to it, when taken in powder, but ſeemingly without foundation. There are ſome varieties in this animal found in Africa with a double horn.

The rhinoceros is the unicorn of Holy Writ, and of the antients; the oxyx, and the Indian aſs of Ariſtotle*, who ſays it has but one horn: his informers might well compare the clumſy ſhape of the rhinoceros to that of an aſs, ſo that he might eaſily be induced to pronounce it a whole footed animal. The unicorn of Holy Writ has all the properties of the rhinoceros.

* Hiſt. An. lib. II. c. 1.

This

This animal was known to the Romans in very early times: its figure is among the animals of the Prænestine pavement; and Augustus introduced one into his shews on his triumph over Cleopatra.

THE HIPPOPOTAME, OR SEA-HORSE.

THE hippopotame is as large and formidable as the rhinoceros, and, in bulk, is second only to the elephant. The length of the male has been found to be seventeen feet, from the extremity of the snout to the insertion of the tail; the circumference of its body fifteen feet, and its height almost seven; the legs near three feet, and the head almost four. Hasselquist says, its hide is a load for a camel. Its jaws extend about two feet, and it has four cutting-teeth in each jaw, which are above a foot long. The head is of an enormous size; the ears small and pointed, and lined within with a short fine hair: on the lips are some strong hairs scattered in bunches. The hair on the body is very thin, of a lightish colour,

and, at firſt ſight, hardly diſcernible. Thoſe writers who ſay this animal has a mane on its neck, are miſtaken; but the hairs on that part are rather thicker than on the other parts of the body: the ſkin is very thick and ſtrong, and, though not able to reſiſt a muſket-ball, is impenetrable to the ſtroke of a ſabre. The tail is flat and pointed, and about a foot long: the hoofs are divided into four parts, and, in ſome meaſure, reſemble thoſe of the elephant; but they are unconnected with membranes, notwithſtanding the hippopotame is an amphibious animal.

This creature, whoſe figure is ſomething between that of an ox and a hog, reſides chiefly at the bottom of the great rivers and lakes of Africa, from the Niger to the cape of Good-Hope. It is found in none of the African rivers which run into the Mediterranean, except the Nile; and even there only in the Upper-Egypt; and in the lakes and fens of Æthiopia, which that river paſſes through. It leads an indolent kind of life, and ſeems ſeldom diſpoſed for action, except when prompted by the calls of hunger. In the water they purſue their

heir prey with great ſwiftneſs and per-
verance, and continue at the bottom for
hirty or forty minutes without riſing
o take breath. They traverſe the bot-
om of the ſtream with as much eaſe as
they were walking upon land, and
ake a terrible devaſtation where they
iſcover plenty of prey. But when the
hy food is not ſupplied in ſufficient a-
ndance, this creature is forced to come
on land, where it moves awkwardly
nd ſlowly; and, if it cannot be ſup-
ied with food on the margin of the
ver, it is forced up into the higher
rounds, where it commits dreadful
avock on the ſugar-canes, and planta-
ons of rice and millet: it alſo feeds
n the roots of trees, which it looſens
ith its great teeth.

When the natives ſee their poſſeſſi-
ns thus deſtroyed by this animal, they
eat drums, light fires, and raiſe a
rrible outcry to frighten it back to its
vourite element. As it is extremely
morous upon land, they uſually ſuc-
ed in their endeavours. But if the
eature ſhould be wounded, or too
uch irritated, it then becomes formi-
ble to all that oppoſe it. When it is
rſued it takes the water, plunges in
and

and ſinks to the bottom, but it fre-
quently riſes to the ſurface, and re-
mains with its head out of water, mak-
ing a bellowing noiſe that may b
heard at a vaſt diſtance. If wounded
it will riſe and attack boats or canoe
with great fury, and often ſink them
by biting large pieces out of the ſide
People are thus frequently drowned b
them; for they are as bold in the wate
as they are timid on land. This ani-
mal, however, poſſeſſes a very inoffenſiv
diſpoſition, and never attacks the mari
ners in their boats, except they inad
vertently ſtrike againſt it, or otherwi
diſturb its repoſe; but they are then i
imminent danger of going to the bot
tom. Dampier informs us, that on
of theſe animals was ſeen to place itſe
under a boat, and, riſing under i
over-ſet it, with ſix men which we
in it.

The crocodile and ſhark have bee
ſaid to engage with the hippopotam
but an eye witneſs * has declared th
he ſaw them ſwimming together with
out any diſagreement; and, it is we
known, that the ſhark is only found

* Purchaſs's Pilgr. II. 1544, 1568.

ea, and the hippopotame, never ven-
ures beyond the mouth of freſh-water
ivers.

Though the negroes will venture to
ttack the ſhark or the crocodile in their
atural element, and frequently de-
roy them, they are ſo ſenſible of the
orce of the hippopotame, that they
eldom attempt to engage it.

A herd of females has but a ſingle
ale: the female always comes upon
and to bring forth, and ſeldom pro-
uces above one at a time. Theſe
nimals are at that time extremely ti-
orous, and as ſoon as the parent
ears the ſlighteſt noiſe, it daſhes into
e ſtream, and the young one follows
immediately.

This animal is capable of being
med. Belon ſays he has ſeen one ſo
ntle, as to be let looſe out of a ſtable,
d fed by its keeper, without attempt-
g any miſchief. The uſual method
taking them is by pitfalls. In ſome
rts, the natives place boards full of
arp irons, in the corn-grounds, which
eſe creatures ſtrike into their feet,
d ſo become an eaſy prey. Some-
mes indeed (though that method is
ry ſeldom attempted) they are ſtruck
in

in the water with harpoons faſtened to cords; and ten or twelve canoes are employed in the chace.

The young ones are ſaid to be excellent food: and the negroes, who are not extremely nice in their diet, find an equal delicacy in the old. Dr. Pocock informs us, that he has ſeen their fleſh expoſed to ſale on the ſhambles; and, it is ſaid, that the breaſt in particular is excellent, and as delicate as veal. The teeth of this animal are harder than ivory, and not ſo liable to turn yellow: they are much uſed by the dentiſts to be made into falſe teeth. The ſkin, which, when dried, is of impenetrable hardneſs, is uſed to make bucklers.

This animal is the behemoth of Job; it was known to the Romans; and Auguſtus produced one at his triumph over Cleopatra.

The hippopotame was worſhipped at Papremis, a city of Egypt, leſt the monſtrous animal ſhould envy ſo many other ſavage beaſts, which divers nations of Egypt had deified.

THE TAPIIR.

This animal bears ſome diſtant reemblance in its form to a hog. It has long ſnout, capable of being contracted or extended at pleaſure. Its ears are erect, its eyes ſmall, and its legs and tail ſhort. The tapiir grows to the ſize of an heifer half a year old. When young its hair is ſhort, and ſpotted with white; when old, of a duſky colour. This creature is found among the woods and rivers on the eaſtern ſide of South-America, from the iſthmus of Darien to the river of Amazons. In the day time it ſleeps in the foreſts adjacent to the banks, and goes out at night in ſearch of food, which is chiefly graſs, ſugar-canes, and fruits: it ſwims well, and, when diſturbed, takes to the water, where, like the hippopotame, it walks on the bottom as on dry ground. The Indians ſhoot it with poiſoned arrows, and eat its fleſh, which is ſaid to be very good. Its ſkin, which is very thick, the natives make ſhields of, which cannot be pierced by an arrow. This animal is ſagacious, ſlow-footed and ſluggiſh; but

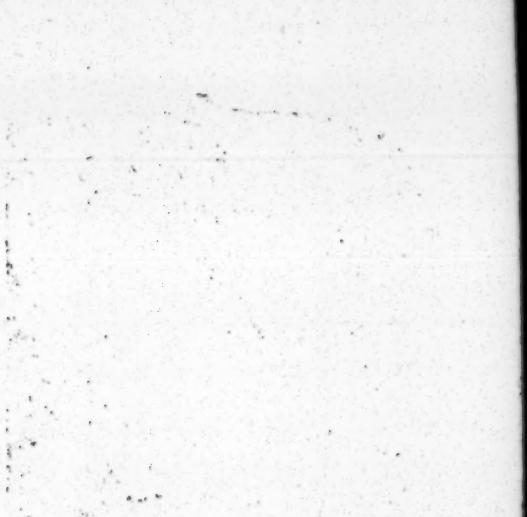
but will make a vigorous reſiſtance when attacked.

There is another creature of this kind, called the thick-noſed tapiir, which has a large head and noſe, large eyes, and ſmall rounded ears. Its toes, which are long, are connected near their bottoms by a ſmall web; and their ends guarded by a ſmall hoof. It has no tail, but has long hard whiſkers on the noſe. This animal may in ſome meaſure be termed amphibious, as it not only feeds on fruits and vegetables, but alſo on fiſh, which it is dexterous in catching, and brings on ſhore to eat it ſits up, holding its prey with its fore feet, and feeds like an ape. Like the preceding, it inhabits the Eaſtern ſide of South-America, and makes a noiſe like the braying of an aſs. The fleſh of this animal is tender, but has a fiſhy taſte.

THE ELEPHANT.

THE elephant is the largeſt of land animals, and is not leſs remarkable for its docility and underſtanding than for its ſize. All hiſtorians concur that

to face page 60.



next to man, the elephant is the moſt ſagacious animal; and yet, from its appearance only, we ſhould be led to conceive very meanly of its abilities. It has a long trunk, formed of multitudes of rings, pliant in all directions, and terminated with a ſingle moveable hook, which anſwers the purpoſe of a hand to convey any thing into the mouth. The forehead of this animal is very high and riſing, the ears long, broad, and pendulous, the eyes extremely ſmall, the body round and full, the back riſing in an arch, and the whole animal ſhort in proportion to its height. The legs are thick, clumſy, and ſhapeleſs; the hide of a duſky colour, with a few ſcattered hairs, and full of ſcratches and ſcars, which it acquires in its paſſage through the thick woods and thorny places; the tail like that of a hog; the feet undivided, but the margins terminated by five round hoofs. In the upper-jaw are two vaſt tuſks of ſix or ſeven feet long.

This animal, we are told, is ſeen from ſeven to fifteen feet high: we have, however, certain accounts of their attaining to the height of twelve feet. The female is leſs than the male,

and the udder is between the fore legs.

The elephant is the ſtrongeſt, as well as the largeſt of all quadrupeds; and yet in a ſtate of nature, it is neither fierce nor formidable: it is intelligent, tractable, and obedient to its maſter's will; ſenſible of benefits, and capable of reſenting injuries. In its native deſerts, the elephant is ſeldom ſeen alone, but appears to be a ſocial friendly animal. It inhabits India, and ſome of its greater iſlands, Cochin China, and ſome of the provinces of China. Elephants are found in great plenty in the ſouthern parts of Africa, from the river Senegal to the Cape; and from thence as high as Æthiopia on the other ſide: they ſwim well, and delight in marſhy places, and to wallow in the mire like a hog. They feed on the leaves and branches of trees; and, if they get into an incloſure, they deſtroy all the labours of the huſbandman in a very ſhort time.

Nothing can be more formidable than a drove of elephants: wherever they march, the foreſt ſeems to fall before them, and, in their paſſage, they beat down the branches upon which they feed.

eed. There is no repelling their in-
ſions, ſince it would require a ſmall
rmy to attack the whole drove when
nited; and an attempt to moleſt them,
t that time, would certainly be fatal.
hey advance towards the offender,
rike him with their tuſks, ſeize him
ith their trunks, toſs him in the air,
nd afterwards trample him to pieces
nder their feet. They are, however,
ery mild and harmleſs, except they
re offended, or during the rutting-
ime, when they are ſeized with a kind
f temporary madneſs.

In their natural ſtate, they are chiefly
ound along the ſides of rivers; they
re alſo fond of refreſhing themſelves
n the moſt ſhady foreſts and wa-
ry places. They cannot live at a
iſtance from the water, and they al-
ays diſturb it before they drink. After
lling their trunk with it, they often
vert themſelves by ſpurting it out
ke a fountain. When an elephant
appens to light upon a ſpot of good
aſture, he invites others, by a call, to
are in the entertainment; but it re-
uires a copious paſture to ſupply the
eceſſities of a herd of them: their
eavy feet ſink deep wherever they go,

and much more is deſtroyed than is devoured. On this account they are obliged frequently to change their quarters. The Indians and negroes, who ſuffer by ſuch viſitants, endeavour to keep them away by making loud noiſes and keeping large fires round their cultivated grounds; but, notwithſtanding theſe precautions, the elephants frequently break through their fences, deſtroy their whole harveſt, and overturn their little habitations.

The eyes of the elephant, as already obſerved, are very ſmall, but they exhibit a variety of expreſſion, and diſcover the various ſenſations with which the animal is moved. The elephant is no leſs remarkable for the excellence of its hearing: it appears delighted with muſic, learns to beat time, to move in meaſure, and even to accompany the ſound of the trumpet, or other inſtruments, with its voice. Its ſenſe of ſmelling is alſo exquiſite; but, in the ſenſe of touching, it exceeds all others of the brute creation, and perhaps even man himſelf. The organ of this ſenſe lies wholly in the trunk; this inſtrument is both an organ of touching, and of ſuction: it not only provides for the animal

animal's neceſſities and comforts, but alſo ſerves for its ornament and defence.

In Africa, this animal ſtill retains its natural liberty: the ſavage inhabitants of that part of the world, are happy in being able to protect themſelves from its fury, without attempting to ſubdue it to their neceſſities. But when once tamed, the elephant becomes the moſt courteous and obedient of all animals. It preſently conceives an attachment for the perſon who attends him, careſſes him, and even endeavours to anticipate his wiſhes. It quickly comprehends the ſigns made to it, and even the different ſounds of the voice: all its actions ſeem to partake of its magnitude; being grave, majeſtic, and ſerious It is readily taught to kneel down to receive its rider; and, thoſe whom he knows, he careſſes with his trunk; and, with the ſame inſtrument ſalutes thoſe which it is ordered to diſtinguiſh. It ſuffers itſelf to be harneſſed, and appears to be delighted with the finery of its trappings. It draws either chariots, cannon, ſhipping, or ſmall towers with numbers of people in them, with ſur-

prizing ſtrength and perſeverance; and notwithſtanding its bulk, it is extremely ſwift.

The elephant often ſleeps ſtanding; but that they are incapable of lying down, is a vulgar error. They are ſaid to go one year with young, and to bring forth one at a time; they are thirty years before they arrive at their full growth, and will live about one hundred and twenty, or one hundred and thirty years *. They are much more numerous in Africa than in Aſia; in ſome parts there are ſuch ſwarms that the negroes are obliged to make their habitations under ground for fear of them. The uſual method of taking them is in pitfalls, covered with branches of trees: ſometimes they are hunted, and killed with launces; a ſlight wound in the head behind the ear, deſtroys them in a moment. Their fleſh is eaten by the natives, and the trunk is ſaid to be a delicious morſel. Their teeth are frequently picked up in the woods of Africa; but it is uncertain whether they are ſhed, or from dead animals. The African teeth

* Tavernier's Voy. part. ii. 96.

which

hich come from Moſambique, are ten
et long; and thoſe of Malabar only
ree or four: the largeſt in Aſia are
oſe of Cochin-China, which even
xceed the elephants of Moſambique.
he ſkin is very thick, and, when
reſſed, proof againſt a muſket-ball.
he bones are uſed in medicine *.

This animal has a very quick ſenſe
f glory. An elephant was directed to
orce a large veſſel into the water, and,
he taſk proving ſuperior to his ſtrength,
he maſter, in a ſarcaſtic tone, ordered
he keeper to take away that lazy beaſt
nd bring another. The poor animal
as ſo affected at the reflection, that it
nſtantly repeated its efforts, fractured
s ſkull, and died on the ſpot †.

At the Cape of Good-Hope, where
t is cuſtomary to kill theſe animals in
he chace for the ſake of their teeth,
hree brothers, who were Dutchmen,
nade a large fortune by that buſineſs,
nd determined to retire to Europe to
njoy the fruits of their labours; but,
efore their return, they reſolved to
ave a laſt chace by way of amuſe-
nent. After finding their game, and

* Du Halde's China II. 224.
† Ludolph Com. on Hiſt. Æthiop. 147.

beginning

beginning the attack in the uſual manner, one of their horſes threw its rider: the enraged animal inſtantly ſeized the unhappy man with its trunk, toſſed him up into the air, and received him on one of its tuſks; then, turning towards the other two, ſeemingly with an aſpect of revenge, held out to them the impaled wretch writhing on the bloody tooth *.

From very early times the Indians have employed the elephant in their wars. Porus oppoſed the paſſage of Alexander over the Hydaſpes, with eighty-five of theſe animals. Mr. Buffon very reaſonably ſuppoſes, that it was ſome of the elephants taken by that monarch, and afterwards tranſported into Greece, which were employed by Pyrrhus againſt the Romans. Ivory has been uſed in ornamental works from the time of Solomon; it was one of the imports of his navy at Tharſhiſh, whoſe lading was gold and ſilver, ivory, apes, and peacocks. *Kings* I. 10.

The American elephant is an animal only known in a foſſil ſtate. The foſ-

* Voyage de la Caille, 160.

l bones are found in Peru, and the Brazils; but the living animal has vaded our ſearch: it is probable that yet exiſts in ſome of thoſe remote arts of the vaſt new continent, unviſited yet by Europeans. The elehant, it is ſaid, is taken for the ſymol of eternity, on account of its ength of life. On a medal of the mperor Philip, eternity is repreſented y an elephant, on which is mounted little boy holding arrows. In the ingdom of Bengal, in the Indies, the hite elephant is in poſſeſſion of the onours of the divinity.

OF ANIMALS OF THE MONKEY KIND.

Animals of the ape or monkey claſs ave hands inſtead of paws; their ears, ye-lids, lips, and breaſts, reſemble hoſe of the human race; and their nternal conformation bears ſome diſtant likeneſs. This reflection is ſufficient to mortify the pride of thoſe, who make their perſons alone the principal bject of their admiration. Thoſe animals have fingers and nails on their hands

hands like thoſe of a man, but more rough and unpoliſhed. Their feet are like larger hands, and are divided into fingers or toes, of which that in the middle is the longeſt.

They are lively, agile, and full of frolic, chatter, and grimace: from the ſtructure of their body, they have many actions in common with the human kind. They are, in general, fierce and untameable; but ſome are of a milder nature, and will ſhew ſome degree of attachment, but they are naturally miſchievous. They are filthy, obſcene, laſcivious, and thieving. They inhabit woods, and live in trees; they feed on fruits, leaves, and inſects. They will leap from tree to tree with great activity, even when loaded with their young, which cling to them. They go in general in vaſt companies; but the different ſpecies never mix with each other, always keeping apart in different quarters. They are the prey of leopards, and others of the cat race: they are alſo the prey of ſerpents, which purſue them to the ſummit of the trees, and ſwallow them entire. Though they are not carnivorous, they will (purely for the ſake of miſchief)

rob

Ouran Outang

rob the nests of birds of the eggs and young. In the countries where apes most abound, the sagacity of the feathered tribe is marvellously shewn, in their contrivance to fix the nest beyond the reach of these invaders.

These animals, however, are so very different from each other, that a general description cannot serve; we shall therefore give an history of the foremost in each, and mark the distinctions of every species; carefully observing the manners and the oddities in this fantastic tribe in general points of view.

Apes were held in veneration at Egypt, as were all other animals. Diodorus says, that the worship of them passed from Ægypt into the island of Pityusa, called The Island of Apes, on account of the honours there paid them.

THE OURANG OUTANG, OR WILD MAN OF THE WOODS.

THIS name is given to various animals, agreeing in one common character of walking upright, but of different pro-

proportions, and coming from differ countries. The ourang outang, whi of all other animals, moſt nearly proaches to the human race, is fou from three to ſeven feet high. Its f is flat, and has a deformed reſembla of the human face; its ears are exa like thoſe of a man. The hair on head is longer than that of the bo and is reddiſh and ſhaggy. The f paws, and ſoles of the feet are ſwa and without hair. In the palms of hands, thoſe lines appear which uſually taken notice of in palmi In a word, the whole animal is ſo ne a picture of the human ſpecies, tha are naturally led to expect a correſp ing mind. But this, ſays Mr. Bu is an evident proof that no diſpoſ of matter will give mind; and tha body, how nicely ſoever formed formed in vain, when there is no fuſed a ſoul to direct its operations

The ourang outang deſcribed by Tyſon, was brought from Angol Africa. The body was covered black hair, greatly reſembling h hair; and, in thoſe places where longeſt on the human ſpecies, i alſo longeſt in this. The face

d the human face, but the forehead s larger, and the head round. The ws were not ſo prominent as in mon-ys, but flat like thoſe of a man. The s were alſo like thoſe of a man; and teeth had more reſemblance to the man, than thoſe of any other crea-e. And, in ſhort, the whole animal irſt view, preſented a human figure. is animal was a gentle, fond, and mleſs creature. In its paſſage to gland, thoſe who knew it on board ſhip were highly entertained with for it would embrace them with utmoſt tenderneſs, opening their ms, and claſping its hands about n; and, though there were monkeys rd, it would never aſſociate with n, and ſeemed to conſider itſelf as ature of higher extraction. After d been a little uſed to wear cloaths, ew fond of them, and would en-our to put them on himſelf; tak-uch parts of his dreſs, as he could properly manage, to ſome of the any to aſſiſt him in dreſſing. It d get into bed, place its head on illow, and cover itſelf with the s, like any human creature.

Theſe animals, when taken young, are capable of being tamed, and are taught to carry water, pound rice, and turn a ſpit. There was one ſhewn in London in 1738, which was extremely mild, affectionate, and good-natured, and remarkably fond of the people it was uſed to: it would eat and lay down in bed like a human creature; fetch a chair to ſit on; drink tea, which, if he found too hot, he would put into the ſaucer to cool: it would cry like a child, and be very unhappy at the abſence of its keeper. This was a young one, and only two feet four inches high.

The ourang outang inhabits the interior parts of Africa, the iſland of Sumatra, Borneo, and Java. They are ſolitary, and prefer the moſt deſert places, and live entirely on fruit and nuts. The large ones have prodigious ſtrength, and will over-power the ſtrongeſt man. Only the young can be taken alive, for the old ones are ſhot with arrows. they will attack, and even kill, the negroes who wander in the woods; they will drive away the elephant, and beat them with their fiſts, and pieces of wood; and will throw ſtones

at people that offend them. They ſleep in trees, in which they ſhelter themſelves from the inclemency of the weather. They appear grave and melancholy, and are not inclined to frolic even when they are young. They have great agility and ſwiftneſs, and ſometimes carry away the young negroes. Theſe animals certainly vary in colour; the hair is black on ſome, and red on others.

We are informed by Le Compte, in his hiſtory of China, that, when one of theſe animals dies, the reſt cover the body with leaves and branches of trees. There are inſtances alſo of their ſhewing mercy to the human kind. A negroe boy was taken by one of theſe and carried into the woods, where he continued with him a whole year without receiving any injury. It is alſo ſaid that theſe animals often attempt to ſurprize the female negroes as they go into the woods, and force them to continue with them for the pleaſure of their company, feeding them very plentifully all the time. Le Broſſe aſſures us that he knew a woman of Loango, who had lived three years among them.

THE PIGMY APE.

THIS animal has a flattiſh face, an
ears like thoſe of a man. The body
about the ſize of a cat; the colour
the hair an olive brown, and yellowi
beneath. It feeds on fruits and inſect
and is particularly fond of ants. The
animals aſſemble in troops, and tu
over every ſtone in ſearch of the
It inhabits Africa, and is not uncom
mon in our exhibition of animals.
is very tractable, and of a gentle di
poſition.

THE LONG-ARMED APE.

THE long-armed ape, called by M
Buffon, the gibbon, is a very extra
dinary and remarkable creature.
has a flat ſwarthy face, ſurrounded w
grey hair; and the hair on the body
black and rough. It walks erect,
is without a tail; its eyes are la
and ſunk in its head; and it is of
ferent ſizes from two to four feet hi
The nails on the hands are flat,
thoſe on the toes long. It differs f

Pigmy Ape
Magot

to face page 67.

long armed Ape.

all others of the monkey tribe, by the extraordinary length of its arms, which are long enough to reach the ground when the animal ſtands erect. It is an inhabitant of the Eaſt-Indies, particularly along the coaſts of Coromandel; and is a mild and gentle animal.

THE MAGOT, OR BARBARY APE.

THIS animal, like the former, is without a tail, though there is a ſmall protuberance on that part. It has a large callous red rump. The face is prominent, and not ſo much like that of man as of quadrupeds. The body is covered with a dirty greeniſh brown hair, and the belly with a dull pale yellow. It has flat nails, ears like human ears, and bare buttocks. It is about three feet and an half high, and is a native of moſt parts of Africa, and the Eaſt. It is a very fierce and miſchievous animal; is a very common kind in exhibitions; and, by the force of ſevere diſcipline, is made to perform ſome tricks. In the open fields in India, they aſſemble in great troops, and frequently

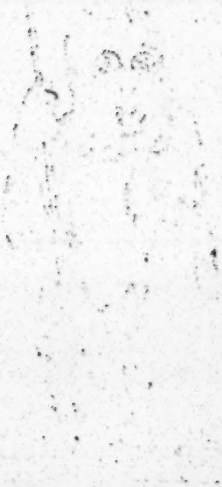
attack women who are going to market, and take their provisions from them.

THE TUFTED APE.

THE head of this animal is about fourteen inches in length; the face blue, and naked, and the nose of a deep red; the eye-brows are black, and the ears like human ears. It has a long upright tuft of hair on the top of the head, and another under the chin, and two long tusks in the upper-jaw. Its fore-feet resemble human hands, and the nails on the fingers are flat. The fore-part of the body, and the inside of the legs and arms are naked. The outside is covered with mottled brown and olive coloured hair; that of the back is dusky; the buttocks are red and bare; and the length of the animal from the nose to the rump is about three feet three inches. It has a most disgusting appearance, and is very fierce and salacious. It usually goes on all fours, but will sometimes sit on its rump, and support itself with a stick. It will hold a cup in its hand in the attitude

Tufted Ape

Simia Porcaria



Baboon

Wanderow

attitude, and drink out of it. This animal feeds principally on fruits.

THE SIMIA PORCARIA.

ARISTOTLE mentions a ſpecies of ape under the title of ſimia porcaria; but I think it a ſpecies we have not any knowledge of at this time. In the Britiſh Muſeum there is a drawing of one with a noſe exactly reſembling that of a hog, which may perhaps be the animal which Ariſtotle meant; but there is no account attending the painting, to enable us to trace its hiſtory.

THE BABOON.

THE baboon, properly ſo called, is about three feet and an half high, with a thick body and limbs, and long canine teeth. It has large calloſities behind, which are quite naked and red. Its tail, which is about ſeven inches long, is thick and crooked. Its face is long and thick, and it has a pouch on each ſide of its cheeks, where it depoſits the remainder of its proviſions,

after it is ſatiated with eating. Th
hair with which it is covered, is of
reddiſh brown. It ſometime walk
erect, but generally upon all-fours
and, inſtead of broad round nails lik
the ape, its hands and feet are arme
with long ſharp claws. This anima
thus made for ſtrength, and furniſhe
with dangerous weapons, is a formi
dable enemy. We are informed by th
chevalier Forbin, that in Siam larg
troops of baboons frequently ſally fort
from their foreſts, and attack a villag
when they know the men are engage
in their rice-harveſt; where they mak
laſcivious attacks upon the women, wh
are obliged to ſtand on their defenc
with clubs and other arms, and it
with difficulty that they oblige the
ugly ſuitors to retreat.

Though equally miſchievous, the
are leſs formidable at the Cape
Good-Hope. Whatever they undertak
they perform with ſurprizing ſkill an
regularity. When they rob an orchar
or a vineyard, they go in large com
panies, and previouſly concert a regu
lar plan for the conducting of the
buſineſs. On theſe occaſions ſome
them enter the incloſure, while other
a

are ſet to watch. The reſt form a line without the fence, reaching from their fellows within to their rendezvous without, which is generally in ſome craggy mountain. Every thing being thus diſpoſed, the plunderers within the orchard, throw the fruit to thoſe that are without, as faſt as they can gather it; and it is pitched from one to another all along the line, until it is ſafely depoſited at their head quarters. They are extremely dexterous in catching, and while the buſineſs is performed, a profound ſilence is obſerved among them. Their centinel continues upon the watch the whole time; and, if he perceives any perſon coming, inſtantly ſets up a loud cry, at which the whole company ſcamper off: but even under theſe circumſtances, they are unwilling to leave the place empty-handed, but carry off ſome of their plunder in their mouths, ſome in their hands, and ſome under their arms. If they are cloſely purſued, they firſt drop that which is under their arms, then that from their hand, and afterwards that from their mouths.

Theſe animals have not been known to breed in our climate. The female in

in general produces but one at a time which ſhe carries in her arms, and i a peculiar manner clinging to her breaſ Baboons are not carnivorous, but fee principally upon fruits, roots, and corn and uſually keep together in large com panies. Their internal parts are mor unlike thoſe of man than of quadru peds, particularly the liver, which re ſembles that of a dog, divided into fi lobes.

THE MANDRIL.

THE mandril mentioned by Smith in his voyage to Guinea, is an ugl diſguſting animal, and probably only variety of that mentioned in the pre ceding article. He ſays it grows to vaſt ſize, being from four to five fee high, and has a ſhort tail. The bod is as thick as that of a man; the teet large and yellow; the head extremel large, and the face broad, flat, wrin kled, and covered with a white ſkin but what makes it truly loathſome, that ſomething is always iſſuing fro the noſe. It is a native of the Gold Coaſt, and more frequently walks erec tha

han upon all-fours: when diſpleaſed, t is ſaid to weep like a child. Some ears ago one of them was ſhewn in England, which ſeemed tame but ſtupid; nd had a method of opening its mouth, nd blowing at thoſe who came near it.

THE WANDEROW.

THE wanderow is a ſmaller baboon han the former, and has a tail from ven to eight inches long; the muzzle prominent, as in the reſt of this kind; ut it is remarkable for having a large ng white head of hair, and a mon- rous white beard, coarſe, rough, and eſcending: the reſt of the body is rown or black. In its ſavage ſtate it is ry fierce; but, with proper manage- ent, is more tractable than moſt of its nd.

THE LITTLE BABOON.

THIS animal has a roundiſh head, projecting mouth, and ears roundiſh d naked. The thumb is cloſe to the ngers; the nails of the fingers narrow and

and compreſſed, and thoſe of the thumbs rounded: it has a brown face with a few ſcattered hairs; the colour of the hair on the body is yellowiſh tipt with black: the tail is about an inch long, and the buttocks are covered with hair. Linnæus ſays it is about the ſize of a ſquirrel; but Mr. Balk in the *Amæn. Acad.* ſays it is as large as a cat. It is a lively ſpecies, and inhabits India.

THE PIG-TAIL BABOON.

THIS animal, which is called the maimon, by Buffon, and the pig-tail by Mr. Edwards, is the laſt of the baboons. Its length, from head to tail, is about twenty-two inches. Its principal diſtinction, beſides its prominent muzzle like a baboon, is in the tail, which is about five inches long and curled up like that of a hog; from which circumſtance Mr. Edwards gave it the name. It is a native of Sumatra * and Japan, and cannot well endure the rigours of our climate; though Mr. Edwards kept one of them near

* Kæmpfer's Hiſt. of Japan, I. 126.

year

year in London. This creature is very docil, is taught ſeveral tricks in Japan, and is carried about the country by mountebanks. One of theſe people informed Kæmpfer, that the baboon in his poſſeſſion was an hundred and two years old.

THE MONKEY.

MONKEYS are ſmall in ſtature, and have long tails, by which they are diſtinguiſhed from the apes and baboons, that entirely want the tail, or are large, and have but a ſhort one. The varieties in the form and colour of dogs or ſquirrels, is not ſo great as among the monkeys of the ſmaller kind. Boſman and Smith enumerate above fifty ſorts on the Gold-Coaſt alone; and Condamine ſays it would fill a volume to deſcribe the different ſorts which are found along the river Amazons; and which are different from thoſe on the African coaſt. There is ſcarce a country in the tropical climates that does not ſwarm with them; and almoſt every foreſt is inhabited by a

race of monkeys distinct from all others; but their differences are very trifling. It is, however, remarkable, that the monkeys of two cantons never mix with each other; each forest produces only its own; and those guard their limits from the intrusion of all strangers of a different race from themselves.

The monkey being less than the baboon, is endued with less powers of doing mischief: the ferocity of their nature appears to diminish with their size; they a remore easily tamed, and sooner taught to imitate man than the former. They are not so grave and sullen as the ape, and are more gentle than the baboon; they begin early to exert all their sportive mimickries, and are obedient to correction.

The monkies may be considered as the masters of every forest where they reside. Neither the lion nor the tiger will venture to dispute the dominion with them, since they carry on an offensive war from the tops of trees, and by their agility escape all possibility of pursuit. These animals, says M. Compte, have a peculiar instinct in discovering their foes, and, when they

attack

tacked, are very adroit in defending and aſſiſting each other. When they behold a traveller in the woods, they conſider him as an invader upon their dominions, and join to repel the intruſion. After ſurveying him with a kind of inſolent curioſity, they jump from branch to branch, and tree to tree, purſuing him as he goes along, and make a loud chattering to ſummon the reſt of the companions together. After grinning and threatening, they begin their hoſtilities by throwing down the withered branches at him, which they break from the trees. Thus they follow him wherever he goes, jumping from tree to tree with amazing ſwiftneſs. It is ſaid, from good authority, that, when any one of them is wounded, the reſt aſſemble round him, putting their fingers into the wound, as if they intended to ſound its depth: if the blood flows plentifully, ſome of them keep the wound cloſed, while others procure leaves, which they chew, and thruſt into it. In theſe unequal engagements, they ſeldom make a retreat until many of them are killed; and, when they retreat, the young one clings to the back of the dam, with

which ſhe jumps away, without ſeeming to be embarraſſed by the burthen.

The uſual method of taking theſe animals alive, is to ſhoot the female as ſhe carries her young; and the ſportſman always takes aim at the head which, if he hits, the monkey falls immediately to the ground, and the young one conſequently comes down at the ſame time, clinging to its dead parent. The negroes on the coaſt of Guinea are happy to ſee their numbers deſtroyed upon a double account; for they dread their devaſtations, and are fond of their fleſh. The monkey when ſkinned, and ſerved up at a negroe feaſt, ſo ſtrongly reſembles a child, that an European ſhudders at the ſight.

The manner of plundering among the monkies, is much like that of the baboons in a garden, as already mentioned. They generally keep together in companies, march in exact order, and obey the voice of ſome particular chieftain, diſtinguiſhable for his ſize and gravity. One ſpecies of theſe, which by M. Buffon is called the ouarine, have very loud and diſtinct voices, and are remarkable for the uſe to which the

conve

convert them. Morgrave informs us that he has frequently been a witneſs of their aſſemblies and deliberations: every morning and evening they aſſemble in the woods, to receive inſtructions; one among the number takes the higheſt place on a tree, and waves his hand as a ſignal for the reſt to ſit around and be attentive. He then, with a loud voice, begins his diſcourſe, and, while he is ſpeaking, the reſt obſerve the moſt profound ſilence. When he has finiſhed his harrangue, he again waves his hand, as a ſignal for the reſt to reply, and inſtantly they raiſe their voices together; until, by another ſignal of the hand, they are enjoined ſilence. This is immediately obeyed, and the chieftain replies to what the others have ſaid; after which the whole aſſembly breaks up.

They feed upon fruits, the buds of trees, or ſucculent roots and plants; and are fond of the juice of the palm-tree and the ſugar-cane. The fertile regions in which theſe animals are bred, ſeldom fail to ſupply them with theſe; but, when there is a deficiency, they feed on inſects and worms; and, if near the coaſts, they ſometimes deſcend to the ſea-ſhore, where they eat lob-

ſters, crabs, and other ſhell-fiſh. Their manner of managing oyſters, though extraordinary, is well atteſted; they pick up a ſtone, and place it between the opening ſhells, which prevents them from cloſing, and they eat the fiſh at their eaſe. They are equally ſubtle in taking crabs: they put their tail to the hole where that animal takes refuge, and the crab faſtening upon it, they withdraw with a jerk, and thus pull their prey upon ſhore. Being dexterous in laying traps for others, they are very cautious of being entrapped themſelves; and, it is ſaid, no kind of ſnare will take the monkies of the Weſt India iſlands; as they are extremely diſtruſtful of human artifice, to which they have been accuſtomed.

The monkey ſeldom brings forth more than one at a time, though ſometimes it produces two. They ſeldom breed after they are brought into Europe, but thoſe that have bred here exhibit a very ſtriking picture of parental affection. The male and female are never weary of fondling their young, and frequently hand it from one to the other.

In a ſtate of domeſtic tameneſs theſe animals are very entertaining. Father Carli, in his Hiſtory of Angola, informs us, that when he went into that horrid country to convert the ſavage natives to Chriſtianity, where he met with nothing but diſtreſs, diſeaſe, and diſappointment, he found more faithful ſervices from the monkies than the men; theſe he had taught to attend him, to guard him when he was ſleeping againſt the thieves and rats, to comb his head, and to fetch his water; and he aſſerts that they were more tractable than the human inhabitants of the place. It is a juſt obſervation, that in thoſe countries where the men are moſt barbarous and ſtupid, the brutes are moſt active and ſagacious. The ſavages of the torrid tracts ſuppoſe monkeys to be men, capable of ſpeech and converſation; but obſtinately dumb, for fear of being compelled to labour.

The monkies of the new continent are diſtinguiſhable from thoſe of the old by three marks. Thoſe of the old have a naked callous ſubſtance behind, upon which they ſit; which thoſe of America are entirely without; thoſe of the old have noſtrils more reſembling thoſe

thoſe of men, with the holes opening downward; but thoſe of America have them opening on each ſide: thoſe of the antient continent are furniſhed with pouches on each ſide of the jaw, where they depoſit their proviſions; which the American monkies have not. It is alſo remarkable, that many of the American ſorts are known to hang by the tail, which thoſe of the old continent are never known to do. We ſhall firſt enumerate thoſe of the old continent.

THE DOG-FACED MONKEY.

THIS animal has a long thick noſe covered with a ſmooth red ſkin; the nails on the fore-feet are flat, and thoſe on the hind-feet like a dog's. The creatures inhabit the hotteſt parts of Africa and Aſia; they keep together in large troops. When paſſengers are going by, they run up the trees, and ſhake the boughs at them with great fury; chattering very loud at the ſame time. They are exceſſively impudent and indecent; and are, both in their manners and appearance, very deteſtable animals.

THE

Lion tailed Monkey
dog faced Monkey

THE LION-TAILED MONKEY.

THE face of this monkey is long, and reſembling that of a dog; it is alſo naked, and of a duſky colour. This creature has a full white beard, and large canine teeth. Its body is covered with black hair, except on the belly, where it is of a light colour. Its nails are flat, and the tail is terminated with a tuft of hair, like that of the lion. It is a native of the Eaſt-Indies, and the hotter parts of Africa.

THE HARE-LIPPED MONKEY.

THE noſtrils of this monkey are divided like thoſe of a hare. Its noſe is thick, flat, and wrinkled. The head is large, the eyes ſmall, the teeth very white, and the body thick and clumſy. Its colour is ſometimes brown, ſometimes yellowiſh, and ſometimes olive. The tail, which is ſomewhat ſhorter than the body, is always carried arched. It is an inhabitant of Guinea and Angola, and is full of frolic and ridiculous grimaces. A few years ago,

one

one that was apparently of this ſpecie
was ſhewn in London, and was abo
the ſize of a greyhound.

THE SPOTTED MONKEY.

THIS animal has a long white bear
the upper-parts of the body are of
reddiſh colour, marked with whi
ſpecks. The belly and the chin a
whitiſh. It has a very long tail, a
is a ſpecies of a middle ſize. It i
native of Guinea and Congo.

THE GREEN MONKEY.

THE callitrix, or green monkey
St. Jago, is diſtinguiſhed by its bea
tiful green colour on the back,
white breaſt and belly, and its bl
face. It has a long and ſlender t
and is of the ſize of a ſmall cat.
inhabits different parts of Africa.
account of their green colour, they
ſcarce diſcernable among the lea
except they break the branches of t
by their gambols, in which they
very active, and very ſilent. T
m

ake no noiſe even when they are ot at; but aſſemble together, knit eir brows, and gnaſh their teeth, as they intended to attack their foes. hey are very numerous in the Cape- erd iſlands.

THE MANGABEY.

THE mangabey, or white eye-lid onkey, may be diſtinguiſhed from all hers by its eye-lids, which are naked, d of a ſtriking whiteneſs. It has a ng black naked and dog-like face. he colour of the body is tawny and ack. It has flat nails on the thumbs d fore-fingers, and blunt claws on e others. Its hands and feet are ack; and it is a native of Mada- ſcar.

THE TALAPOIN.

THE talapoin may be diſtinguiſhed well by its beautiful variety of green, ite, and yellow hair, as by that un- r the eyes being longer than any of e reſt. It has a ſharp noſe, a round head,

head, and, large black naked ears; th
length of the body of this animal
about a foot, and it has a ſlender tai
about ſeventeen inches long. It is
native of India.

THE NEGROE MONKEY.

THIS animal has a round head
and a ſharpiſh noſe; the face is of
tawny fleſh-colour, with a few blac
hairs on it: the breaſt and belly ar
of a ſwarthy fleſh-colour, and almo
naked: the hair on the body, limb
and tail, is long and black. It is abou
the ſize of a large cat, and its paws ar
covered with a black ſoft ſkin. It
lively, entertaining, and good-natured
and is a native of Guinea.

THE CHINESE MONKEY.

THIS monkey has a long ſmoot
noſe, of a whitiſh colour; the hair o
the crown of the head is long and fla
and parted like that of a man: the co
lour is a pale brown. It is a native
Ceylon, where troops of them aſſem
bl

ble together to rob orchards and corn-fields. If they are drove from one end of the orchard or field, they have the impudence to enter immediately at the other, and carry off with them as much as their mouths and arms will contain.

THE NUNA, OR VARIED MONKEY.

THIS animal is diſtinguiſhed by its colour, which is variegated with black and red; and its tail is of an aſh-colour, with two white ſpots on each ſide, at its inſertion. The length of the animal is about eighteen inches, and the tail two feet. It is a native of Barbary, Æthiopia, and other parts of Africa.

THE DOUC, OR THE LARGE MONKEY OF COCHIN-CHINA.

THIS animal is called the douc in Cochin-China, of which country it is a native. It ſeems to unite all the characters of the monkey kind. It is as large as the baboon; it has a tail like the monkey; and a flat face like the ape.

It alſo reſembles the American monkie in having no callus on its poſterior It is a very large ſpecies, about four fee long, from the noſe to the tail; bu the tail is not ſo long. It is a native o Madagaſcar, as well as Cochin-China and often walks on its hind feet *.

THE TAWNY MONKEY.

THE face of this animal is a litt protuberant, and that and the ears a fleſh-coloured. It has a flattiſh noſ and long canine teeth in the lower-jaw The hair on the upper-part of the bod is pale and tawny, but aſh-coloured the roots; the hinder-part of the bac is orange-coloured, and the belly whit It is about the ſize of a cat, and i tail is ſhorter than its body. It is native of India, and is very ill-nature

THE WINKING MONKEY.

THIS animal has a ſhort face co vered with hair, and a white noſe. Th

* Flacourt. Hiſt. Madag. 153.

hair on the body is black, marked with ſome circles of a lighter colour. Its tail is ſtraight, and pretty long, its thumbs are very ſhort, and its buttocks are covered. It is a native of Guinea, is very ſportive, and perpetually winking.

THE GOAT MONKEY.

THE beard of this animal is long, reſembling that of a goat; it has a naked face of a deep blue, and ribbed obliquely. Its body and limbs are of a deep brown, and its tail is long. There is a drawing of this animal in the Britiſh Muſeum.

Having deſcribed the monkies of the old world, we ſhall now proceed to thoſe of the continent of America, which have neither pouches in their jaws, nor naked poſteriors.

THE WARINE.

THE warine, or the Braſilian guariba, is as large as a fox, with long black hair, and a long tail, al-

ways twiſted at the end. It has black ſhining eyes, ſhort round ears, and a round beard under the chin and throat. It inhabits the woods of Braſil and Guiana, and is the largeſt of the monkey kind to be found in America. It is remarkable for the loudneſs of its voice, and for making a moſt dreadful howling. It is common for one of theſe creatures to mount on an high branch, and the reſt to ſeat themſelves on the branches beneath. That which is elevated above the reſt ſets up a loud and ſharp howl, that may be heard at a great diſtance. After he has harrangued the company for ſome time, he gives a ſignal with his hand, and the whole aſſembly joins immediately in the chorus. When a ſecond ſignal is given, they become ſilent, and the orator finiſhes his ſpeech. Their clamour, upon theſe occaſions, is more diſagreeable and tremendous than can be imagined. Theſe monkies are very fierce, miſchievous, and untameable.

THE COAITI, OR FOUR-FINGERED MONKEY.

THIS monkey may be diſtinguiſhed from the reſt, by having no thumb, and conſequently but four fingers on each of the two fore-paws. But the tail ſupplies the defects of the hand; and with this the animal ſlings itſelf from tree to tree with ſurpriſing rapidity. It has five toes on the feet, flat nails, a ſlender body, and a long tail. This animal is about eighteen inches long. It inhabits the neighbourhood of Carthagena, Braſil, and Peru. Theſe monkeys are very active, and quite enliven the foreſts of America. In order to paſs from top to top of lofty trees, whoſe branches are too diſtant for a leap, they will form a chain, by hanging down linked to each other by their tails; and ſwinging in that manner till the loweſt catches hold of a bough of the next tree, and draws up the reſt; and Ulloa * tells us they ſometimes paſs rivers in the ſame manner. They are ſometimes brought into Europe, but

* Ulloa, vol. I. p. 113.

they are too tender to live long in our climate.

THE SAJOU.

THE ſajou is diſtinguiſhed by its yelloviſh fleſh-coloured face. Its hands and feet are covered with a black ſkin, and its tail, which is longer than its head and body, it frequently carries over its ſhoulders. It is a native of Guiana, and is a very lively ſpecies; but, in a ſtate of captivity, it is very capricious in its affections, having a very great fondneſs for ſome perſons and as great an averſion to others.

THE SAI, OR WEEPER.

THIS animal is called the weeper from its peculiar manner of lamenting when it is either threatened or beaten. It is very much deformed, has a round flattiſh face, and is of a reddiſh brown colour. The hair on the head, and the upper part of the body, is black tinged with brown; beneath, and on the limbs, tinged with red. The tail

which is black, is much longer than the head and body: the hair is very long, and thinly diſperſed. Mr. Buffon mentions a variety with a white throat. It is a native of Surinam and Brazil, is of a melancholy diſpoſition, and appears as if it was always weeping; but is very fond of imitating any thing that it ſees done. Theſe animals keep in large companies, and make a great chattering, eſpecially in ſtormy weather.

THE SAMIRI, OR ORANGE MONKEY.

THIS is alſo one of the ſapajau kind, or monkies that hold by the tail; and is the ſmalleſt and moſt beautiful of any of them. The hair of the body is ſhort and fine, and of a yellow and brown colour; but, in its native country, of a brilliant gold colour*. The feet are of a fine orange colour; the nails of the hands are flat; thoſe of the feet like claws. The tail is very long, and the body of the ſize of a ſquirrel. It

* Froger's Voy. 116.

is

is a very tender, delicate animal, and held in high eſtimation. It is a native of Brazil and Guiana, and is ſeldom brought here alive.

THE HORNED MONKEY.

THIS animal is diſtinguiſhed by two tufts of hair reſembling horns on the top of the head. It has bright eyes, of a duſky colour, and has ears reſembling human ears. The body is about fourteen inches long, and the tail fifteen. It is an inhabitant of America, and is one of the ſapajou kind.

THE ANTIGUA MONKEY.

THIS monkey has a black face, and a ſhort noſe; the back and ſides are orange colour and black; the belly white: the length of the body is eighteen inches; that of the tail is twenty inches. This animal was brought from Antigua, and was lately in the poſſeſſion of Robert Morris, Eſq.

of the Navy-Office. It is good-natured, ſprightly, and frolickſome.

THE FOX-TAILED MONKEY.

Mr. Buffon calls this animal the ſaki, and he diſtinguiſhes it from thoſe of the ſapajou kind, or thoſe monkeys that hold by the tail, by the name of ſagoins, which have feeble tails. It is remarkable for the length of the hair on its tail, and is therefore called the fox-tailed monkey. The length of this animal, from the noſe to the tail, is about eighteen inches; and the tail is longer. Its hands and feet are black, and it has claws inſtead of nails. It inhabits Guiana.

THE GREAT-EARED MONKEY.

THIS is principally remarkable for its ears, which are very large, erect, naked, and almoſt ſquare. The hair on the body and upper part of the limbs is ſleek. The hands and feet are covered with light orange-coloured hair, which is very fine and ſmooth.

Its

Its nails are long and crooked. The tail, which is twice the length of the body, is black, and the teeth are very white. It is a native of the hotter parts of South-America.

THE WISTITI.

THIS animal is remarkable for having two very long full tufts of white hair ſtanding out on each ſide upon its face, under the ears; and for its tail which is full of hair, and annulated with aſh-colour and black. The body is about ſeven inches long, and the tail eleven: the hands and feet are covered with ſhort hair, and the fingers are like thoſe of a ſquirrel. It has ſharp claws. It is a native of Brazil, and feeds on vegetables and fiſh.

THE MARIKINA.

THE marikina, or ſilky monkey, is remarkable for having a mane round the neck, and a bunch of hair at the end of the tail, like a lion: the mane is generally of a bright bay-colour, though

though ſometimes it is yellow. The hair on the body is long, fine, ſilky, gloſſy, and of a pale bright yellow. The face is flat, and of a dull purple-colour. The ears are round and naked; the hands and feet are alſo naked, and of a dull purple colour. It has claws inſtead of nails to each finger: the length of the head and body is ten inches; the tail about thirteen inches. It is a native of Guiana.

THE LITTLE LION MONKEY.

THIS is the pinche of Mr. Buffon, and has a face of a beautiful black, with white hair deſcending on each ſide of the face, like that of a man. The back and ſhoulders are covered with long and looſe brown hair. The rump and half the tail are of a deep orange-colour, inclining to red; and, on that account it is called the red-tailed monkey, by Mr. Pennant *. The remaining part of the tail is black. The throat is black, and the breaſt, belly, and legs white. Its claws are ſharp and

* Synopſis of Quadrupeds, 133.

crooked;

crooked; its body eight inches long and its tail ſixteen. It has great agility and vivacity, and has a ſoft whiſtling note. It is a native of Guiana Brazil, and the banks of the river Amazons.

THE MICO.

THIS is a moſt elegant and beautiful animal. The head is ſmall and round, and the face and ears of the moſt lively vermillion colour. M. Condamine, to whom one of the animals was made a preſent of by the governor of Para *, ſays, "the hair on its body was of a beautiful ſilver colour, brighter than that of the most venerable human hair; while the tail was of a deep brown, inclining to blackneſs." This deſcription he tells you made of it while it was alive; he also ſays that he kept it a year before it died and afterwards preſerved it in ſpirits of wine, to ſhew that he did not exaggerate in his deſcription. Its body was eight inches long, and its tail twelve

* Condamine's Voy. 83.

and it was an inhabitant of the banks of the Amazons.

THE MAUCAUCO.

THIS is a beautiful animal, about the ſize of a common cat; but the body and limbs are ſlenderer, and of a longer make. It has a tail double the length of its body, covered with fur, and alternately marked with broad rings of black and white. But what is principally remarked, is the largeneſs of its eyes, which are ſurrounded with a broad black ſpace. The end of its noſe is black, the face white, and the ears erect. The head is covered with dark aſh-coloured hair; the back and ſides with a red aſh-colour; and all the hair is ſoft, gloſſy, and delicate, ſmooth to the touch, and erect like the pile of velvet. When it ſleeps, it brings its noſe to its belly, and its tail over its head. Its hinder-legs are much longer than thoſe before. It is a native of Madagaſcar and the neighbouring iſlands. It is a gentle animal, and though it reſembles the monkey in many reſpects, it has neither the malice nor its miſchief. Like the

monkey, however, it ſeems to be perpetually in motion; and moves, like all four-handed animals, in an oblique direction. Theſe animals are very cleanly, their cry is weak, and, when young, they are very eaſily tamed. In a wild ſtate they go in troops of about thirty or forty.

THE MONGOOZ.

THE mongooz, or woolly maucauco, is alſo a native of Madagaſcar. It is ſmaller than the former, and has a ſoft gloſſy thick fur, a little curled or waved; of a deep browniſh aſh-colour. The eyes are black, with orange-coloured circles round the pupil; and the tail, which is of one uniform colour, is very long. The breaſt and belly are white, and the hands and feet duſky and naked. All the nails are flat, except that on the inner-toe of the hind-feet. Theſe animals are about the ſize of a cat, and are of various colours; ſometimes they have white or yellow paws, and a face wholly brown or black. They ſleep on trees, live on fruits, are very ſportive, good-natured and

Tannney
Monkey
Lori
Maucauco

and delicate. Their actions ſomewhat reſemble thoſe of a monkey.

THE VARI, OR BLACK MAUCAUCO.

THIS animal is larger than either of the former, and its hair is much longer. It may eaſily be diſtinguiſhed from the reſt, by the hair round the neck ſtanding out like a ruff. It alſo differs in its diſpoſition, which is fierce and ſavage; and it makes ſo loud a noiſe in the woods, that it is eaſy to miſtake the noiſe of two for that of an hundred. The colour of the whole animal is generally black; though ſometimes they are white, ſpotted with black; but the feet are black. This creature is alſo an inhabitant of Madagaſcar; and, though naturally fierce, is very gentle and inoffenſive, when tamed.

THE LORI.

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THE LORI.

THE lori, or tail-leſs maucauco is remarkable for the ſingularity of its figure. In proportion to its ſize, it is

the longeſt of all other animals; having nine vertebræ in the loins, and other quadrupeds have only ſeven. It has no tail, which makes the body appear ſtill longer. It reſembles thoſe of the maki kind in its hands, feet, and ſnout, and in the gloſſy qualities of its hair. It is a tame, harmleſs, little animal, and is about the ſize of a ſquirrel. It is a native of Ceylon and Bengal, where it lives in the woods, and feeds on fruits. It is fond of eggs, and will greedily devour ſmall birds.

THE YELLOW MAUCAUCO.

THIS animal has a ſhort duſky noſe ſmall eyes, and ſhort ears, which a broad, and placed at a great diſtan from each other. The head is flat a broad; and the legs and thighs ſho and very thick. It has five toes to ea foot, which are ſeparated, and ſtandi all forward. The hair is ſhort, fo and gloſſy; and the colour on the he back, and ſides, is yellow mixed w black. The cheeks, the inſide of t legs, and the belly are yellow. T tail is of a bright tawny, mixed w bla

black. The length of the body is about nineteen inches, and the tail ſeventeen. This animal is ſportive and inoffenſive. One of this kind was ſhewn in London, in 1768, which, if we may rely on the veracity of its keeper, came from the mountains of Jamaica.

THE FLYING MAUCAUCO.

IT has a long head, a ſmall mouth and teeth, and ſmall round ears. From the neck to the hands, and from the hands to the hinder-feet, extends a broad ſkin, like that of a flying ſquirrel: the ſame ſkin is alſo continued from the hinder-feet to the extremity of the tail, which is included in it. The body and the outſide of this ſkin is covered with ſoft hair, hoary, or black and aſh-colour. The legs are cloathed with ſoft yellow down. It has five toes on each foot, and the claws are ſlender, ſharp, and crooked, which enables it to adhere ſtrongly to whatever it faſtens on. This animal is about three feet long, and its tail, which is very ſlender, is about a ſpan long. It

is a native of the Molucca iſles, and Philippines, and feeds on the fruits of trees. It is a ſpecies very diſtinct from the bat, and flying ſquirrel.

ANIMALS OF THE DOG KIND.

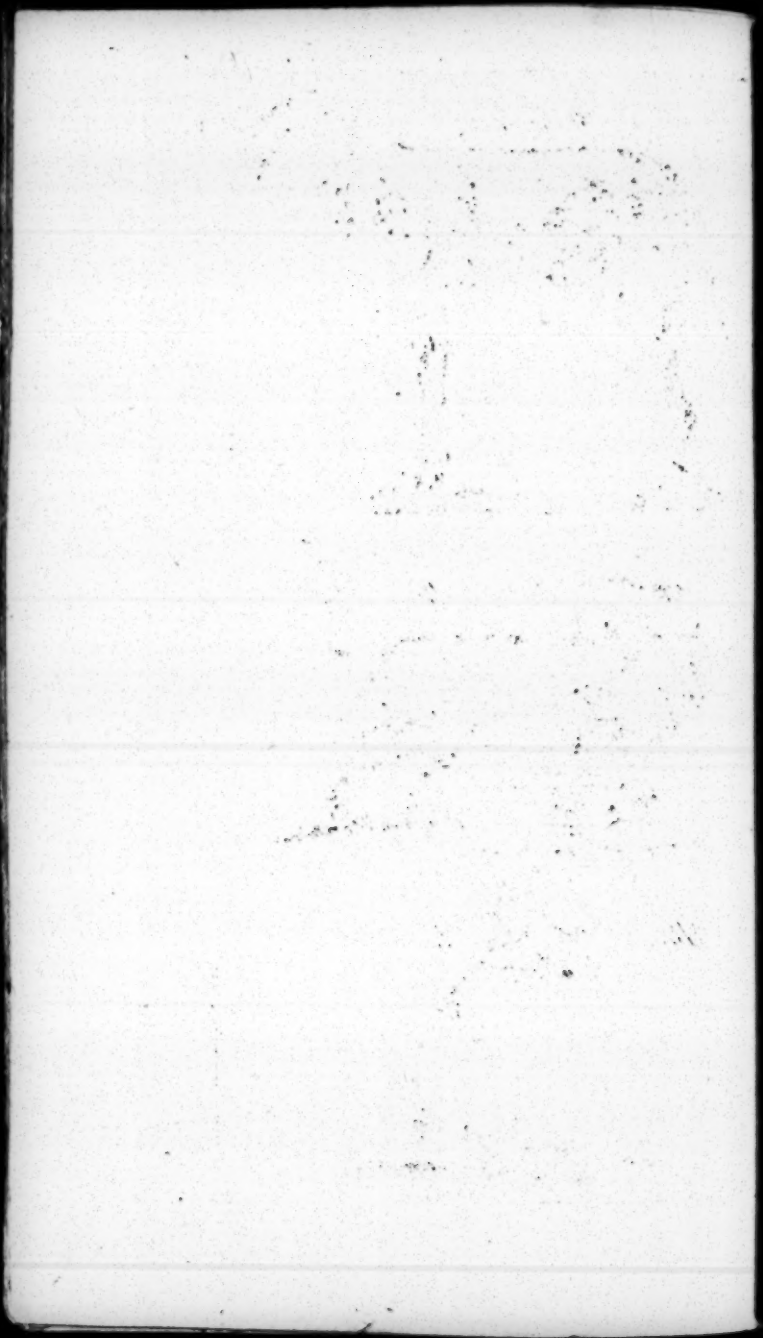
THIS claſs of animals may be principally diſtinguiſhed by their claws, which have no ſheath, like thoſe of the cat kind; by their having ſix cutting-teeth, and two canine in each jaw: alſo by their having five toes before, and four behind. But, though this is invariable in the wild ſpecies, ſuch as the wolf, &c. the common dogs have frequently five toes on each foot. The tail of thoſe of the dog kind bends towards the left, a character common to the whole ſpecies, and firſt diſcovered by Linnæus.

The dog is the moſt intelligent of all known quadrupeds, and the acknowledged friend of mankind. It ſeems beyond the power of ill-uſage to ſubdue the faithful and conſtant qualities inherent in him. The dog, excluſive of the beauty of his form, his ſwiftneſs, and his vivacity, poſſeſſes all thoſe internal

Harrier

Lion dog

Shock dog



internal qualifications that can endear himſelf to man. In his domeſtic ſtate, his ſole ambition is the deſire to pleaſe. With a kind of affectionate humility, he crouches before his maſter, and is happy to offer his ſtrength, his courage, and all his uſeful talents, for his ſervice. He waits his orders, and implicitly obeys them: he conſults his looks, and perfectly underſtands them. He is friendly, without intereſt, grateful for the ſlighteſt favours, and ſooner forgets injuries than benefits. His only aim is to be ſerviceable; his only terror to diſpleaſe. He licks the hand juſt raiſed to ſtrike him, and diſarms reſentment by ſubmiſſion. Ever aſſiduous in ſerving his maſter, he is alſo a friend to his friends, and indifferent to all the reſt.

Hiſtory, ſays Mr. Pope, is more full of examples of the fidelity of dogs than of friends. Homer's account of Ulyſſes's dog Argus, is the moſt pathetic imaginable, all the circumſtances conſidered, and an excellent proof of the old bard's good-nature. Ulyſſes had left him at Ithaca, when he embarked for Troy, and found him at his return

return after twenty years. Mr. Pope thus deſcribes it in verſe.

" When wiſe Ulyſſes from his native coaſt
Long kept by wars, and long by tempeſts toſt,
Arriv'd at laſt, poor, old, diſguis'd, alone,
To all his friends, and ev'n his queen unknown;
Chang'd as he was, with age, and toils, and cares,
Furrow'd his rev'rend face, and white his hairs,
In his own palace forc'd to aſk his bread,
Scorn'd by thoſe ſlaves his former bounty fed;
Forgot of all his own domeſtic crew,
The faithful dog alone his rightful maſter knew!
Unfed, unhous'd, neglected on the clay,
Like an old ſervant now caſhier'd he lay:
Touch'd with reſentment of ungrateful man,
And longing to behold his antient lord again.

Him when he ſaw—he roſe and crawl'd to meet
('Twas all he cou'd) and fawn'd, and kiſs'd his feet,
Seiz'd with dumb joy—then falling by his ſide,
Own'd his returning lord, look'd up, and dy'd!

Plutarch, relating how the Athenians were obliged to abandon Athens in the time of Themiſtocles, ſteps back again out of the way of his hiſtory, purely to deſcribe the lamentable cries and howlings of the poor dogs they left behind. He makes mention of one, that followed his maſter acroſs the ſea to Salamis, where he died, and was honoured with a tomb by the Athenians, who gave the name of The Dog's-Grave, to that part of the iſland where he was buried. This reſpect to a dog, in the moſt polite people of the world is very obſervable.

The dog is of great importance to us; when at night the guard of the houſe is committed to his care, he ſeems proud of the charge; he continues a watchful centinel, goes his rounds, ſcents ſtrangers at a diſtance, and warns them of

of his being upon duty. This animal alſo, excited by his friendſhip for mankind, exerts a degree of ſuperiority over all animals that require human protection. His voice is more readily obeyed by the flock and the herd, than even that of the ſhepherd and the herdſman. He conducts them, and defends them from danger, and conſiders their enemies as his own.

Multitudes of dogs are found wild, or rather without maſters, in Congo, Lower Ethiopia, and towards the Cape of Good-Hope: they are red-haired, have ſlender bodies, and turned-up tails, like greyhounds: others are found that reſemble hounds. They go in great packs, and attack lions, tigers, and elephants, but are frequently killed by them. There are great numbers of wild dogs in South-America, which are derived from the European race; for the dog was unknown in America before it was introduced there by the Europeans. They breed in holes, like rabbit-holes; and, when they are found young, will inſtantly attach themſelves to mankind, nor will they afterwards deſert their maſters, or ever join themſelves to the wild dogs again. Theſe

are

are very vigilant, and excellent in the chace.

The dog is the only animal whoſe fidelity is unſhaken; almoſt the only one who knows his name, and anſwers to the domeſtic call; the only one that, when he miſſes his maſter, expreſſes his loſs by his complaints; and almoſt the only one who can readily find his way home, after he has been carried to a diſtant place.

Of all animals the dog is the moſt ſuſceptible of change in its form; the varieties of this animal being too many for even the moſt careful deſcriber to mention: each will mix with the other, and produce varieties ſtill more unlike the original ſtock. The climate, the food, and the education make ſtrong impreſſions upon this animal, and produce alterations in its ſhape, colour, hair, and ſize; and in every thing but its nature. The ſame dog carried from one climate to another, ſeems to become another animal; and different breeds appear to be as much ſeparated, as any two animals the moſt diſtinct in nature. In ſhort they are different in every thing but the internal conformation of their parts; it is that which diſtin-

diſtinguiſhes the ſpecies, and keeps the animal diſtinct from all others. It is indeed the peculiar conformation of the parts, and the power of producing an animal that can reproduce, that marks the kind, and approximates forms that do not ſeem made for each other. We may therefore venture to pronounce all dogs to be of one kind; but which of them is the original, from whence ſuch a variety of deſcendants have ſprung, is not eaſily to be determined. Mr. Buffon makes the chien de berger, the ſhepherd's-dog, or what is ſometimes called le-chien-loup, or wolf-dog, the original of all; it being naturally the moſt ſenſible; and becomes, without diſcipline, almoſt inſtantly, the guardian of the flocks, and keeps them within bounds; reducing the ſtragglers to their proper limits, and defending them from the attacks of the wolves. We have this variety in England, but it is both ſmall and weak. Thoſe of France, and the Alps, are much ſtronger and larger. They are ſharp-noſed and ſharp-eared, and very hairy, eſpecially about the neck, and have their tails turned up or curled.

Upon

Upon comparing other animals with the dog internally, the wolf and the fox appear to have the moſt perfect reſemblance; it is probable, therefore, that the dog which moſt nearly reſembles thoſe, is the original animal of its kind. Hence Mr. Buffon is of opinion, that, as the ſhepherd's-dog is of all animals of this kind the moſt like the wolf or the fox, it muſt certainly be the primitive animal. The dogs that have run wild in America, and in Congo, approach this form. Thoſe of Siberia, Lapland, Iceland, the Cape of Good-Hope, Madagaſcar, Madura, Calicut, and Malabar, have all pricked ears, and a long noſe, and nearly reſemble the ſhepherd's-dog. Many of theſe dogs are alſo to be found in the temperate climates, particularly among thoſe, who, preferring uſefulneſs to beauty, employ an animal that does not require much inſtruction to be ſerviceable. The ſhepherd's-dog may therefore be conſidered as the primitive ſtock from whence theſe varieties are all derived: he is the ſtem of that genealogical tree, which has been branched out into every part of the world.

Among the Turks, dogs are never admitted into their houſes, though they provide for them and ſupply them with meat. They will not deſtroy them, becauſe they feed upon dead carcaſſes and carrion, which may happen to lie expoſed to the air, and by that means prevent its being infectious. There is indeed ſcarce any thing ſo naſty, that a dog refuſes to eat; for a piece of ſtinking dead horſe is as great a delicacy to him, as an ortolan to an epicure. When fleſh is not to be obtained, the dog will feed upon many things of the vegetable kind, though he is always much fonder of the former.

A dog has the moſt exquiſite noſe of any animal, for he will diſtinguiſh his maſter by the ſmell among ten thouſand people; and by this means he can purſue his footſteps though it be a conſiderable time after he has paſſed. The nearer a dog approaches the game, the louder he barks, with intent perhaps to terrify the animal purſued, and make it ſlacken its pace.

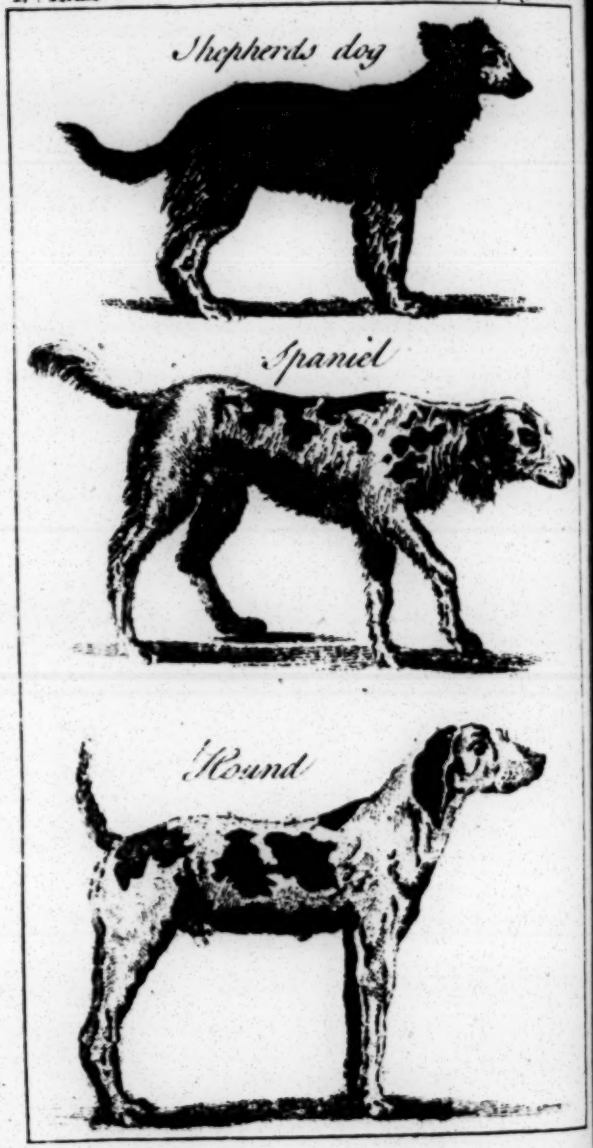
In ſome parts of Siberia, they make uſe of dogs as they do of horſes, and train them up to draw carriages from one inn to another.

Whe

When his maſter is attacked, the dog will defend him to the utmoſt of his power; and when his maſter dies, he ſeems to lament his loſs; and ſome have been known to pine away, and die with grief upon theſe occaſions. Dogs have great ſenſibility: I have many times accidentally trodden upon a dog, and have afterwards expreſſed my concern by ſuch tokens as the animal perfectly underſtood. The dog indeed would naturally cry out, as the pain extorted from him thoſe complaints; but he would afterwards fawn upon me, and, in the moſt eloquent language, beg I would not make myſelf uneaſy; for, as it was an accident, he perfectly forgave me. But, when I have ſtruck, or otherwiſe hurt a dog intentionally, he has convinced me, by his behaviour, that he conſidered the intent as conſtituting the crime.

The dog was conſecrated to Mercury, as the moſt vigilant and crafty of all the gods; becauſe watchfulneſs and ſagacity are the properties of that animal. The fleſh of young dogs was reckoned ſo pure, that it was offered in ſacrifice to the gods, according to Pliny; and the fleſh of dogs was

ſerved up in repaſts prepared for the gods. Theſe animals were held in great veneration by the Egyptians; but their reſpect diminiſhed greatly, when after Cambyſes had killed Apis, and cauſed him to be thrown into the lay-ſtall, the dog alone, of all animals, went to feed on his carcaſe. The Romans crucified one every year, as a puniſhment, becauſe the dogs had not warned them by barking, of the arrival of the Gauls, who beſieged the Capitol. There was a country in Æthiopia, ſays Ælian, whoſe inhabitants had a dog for their king; and they received his careſſes or barkings as tokens of his favour or anger. Round the temple dedicated to Vulcan upon mount Ætna, there are ſacred dogs, ſays the ſame writer, who, as if they were endued with reaſon, fawn upon thoſe that approach the temple with modeſty and devotion; but they bite and devour thoſe whoſe hands are unclean, and drive away men and women who come to rendezvous there.


Shepherds dog
Spaniel
Hound

The SHEPHERD's DOG.

THE ſhepherd's dog, when tranſported into the temperate climates, and among civilized people, ſuch as England, France, and Germany, will be diveſted of his ſavage air, his pricked ears, his rough, long, and thick hair; and, merely from the influence of climate and food, become a matin, a maſtiff, or an hound. Theſe three ſeem to be the immediate deſcendants of the ſhepherd's dog; and from them the other varieties are produced. This is the canis domeſticus of Ray.

The HOUND.

THE hound is an animal well known for its uſe in hunting. There are three ſorts, though all produced by the ſame dam. viz. the hound, the harrier, and the beagle. The ears are long and pendulous, the noſe blunt, the mouth large, and their barking or opening, loud and deep. This animal, when tranſported into Spain or Barbary, where the hair of all quadrupeds be-

comes ſoft and long, will be converted into the land-ſpaniel, and the water ſpaniel; and thoſe of different ſizes.

The SPANIEL.

FROM the name it may be ſuppoſed that we are indebted to Spain for this breed. Theſe animals vary in ſize, from the ſetting-dog to the ſpringing ſpaniels, and ſome of the little lap-dogs. This kingdom has long been remarkable for producing excellent dogs of this ſort; great care having been taken to preſerve the breed in the utmoſt purity. They are ſtill diſtinguiſhed by the name of Engliſh ſpaniels; and, notwithſtanding the derivation of the name, it is probable they are natives of Great-Britain. The pointer, which is a dog of foreign extraction, was unknown to our anceſtors. The finder was another ſpecies uſed in fowling; and was the ſame as our water-ſpaniel.

Greyhound
Irish Greyhound
Danish dog

THE GREYHOUND.

THE greyhound, or grehound is the ſwifteſt of all dogs, and purſues a hare by the ſight, and not by the ſmell. Its head and legs are long; and the body is ſo exceeding ſlender, that it appears to be peculiarly adapted to running ſwiftly. It was formerly eſteemed the firſt in rank among dogs, as appears from the foreſt laws of king Canute, who enacted that no perſon under the degree of a gentleman, ſhould preſume to keep a greyhound. Its varieties are the Spaniſh greyhound, which is ſmall and ſmooth; and the Oriental greyhound, which is tall and ſlender; with very pendulous ears, and long hair on the tail.

THE IRISH GREYHOUND.

THIS animal, which is alſo called the great Iriſh wolf-dog, is very rare, even in the only country in the world where it is to be found. It is kept rather for ſhew than uſe, there being no longer any wolves in Ireland. This animal

animal is extremely beautiful and majeſtic, and the largeſt of the dog kind to be ſeen in the world. Mr. Buffon ſuppoſes theſe are the true Moloſſian dogs of the antients; but does not give his reaſons for ſuch a ſuppoſition. If theſe animals are carried into other countries, they ſoon degenerate; and, even at home, they quickly alter except great care is taken to prevent it. Formerly they were employed in clearing the iſland of wolves, which greatly infeſted it: but theſe being deſtroyed, the dogs alſo are wearing away; as if nature intended to blot out the ſpecies, when they had no further ſervices to perform.

The DANISH DOG.

THIS is alſo a large dog, and is more ſlender than the maſtiff, which he reſembles, except that his head is ſlenderer and longer. The colour of theſe animals is generally of a yellowiſh brown, though ſome of them are grey, and others quite black. They carry their tails turned up, and have a large high forehead. Perhaps of this kind were the dogs of Epirus, mentioned by Ariſtotle,

Mastiff
Bull dog
Pug dog

Ariſtotle, lib. III. ch. XXI. or thoſe of Albania, ſo beautifully deſcribed by Pliny, lib. VIII. ch. XL.

THE MASTIFF.

THE maſtiff is an animal of great ſize and ſtrength, and a very loud barker. The head is very large; the lips are alſo large, and hanging down on each ſide. It has a fine noble countenance. Caius informs us that three of theſe were reckoned a match for a bear, and four for a lion: but, from an experiment made in the tower by James the Firſt, the lion was found an unequal match to only three of them. Two of the dogs were diſabled in the combat, but the third obliged the lion to ſeek for ſafety by flight *. Great-Britain was ſo noted for its maſtiffs, that the Roman emperors appointed an officer in this iſland, whoſe whole buſineſs was to breed, and tranſmit from hence to the amphitheatre, ſuch as would prove equal to the combats. The maſtiff is uſually kept for guarding houſes, yards, and other places.

* Stowe's Annals, 1427.

THE

The BULL-DOG.

THE noſe of this animal is ſhort, and the under-jaw longer than the upper. It is a ſtrong, fierce, and cruel creature, and frequently bites before it barks. It is peculiar to England; and ſince the barbarous cuſtom of bull-baiting has declined, the breed is become more ſcarce. This animal has a large thick head, and carries its tail turned upwards.

The PUG-DOG.

THE pug-dog, or Dutch maſtiff, is an innocent reſemblance of the bull-dog, but much ſmaller. He has a black muzzle, a flat noſe, and yellowiſh brown hair, with a tail turned up in a curl. The ears are uſually cut off from thoſe ſort of dogs, to render their heads rounder. Some of them have a black liſt along the back. It appears to be a uſeleſs animal, and to want that fidelity that this tribe generally poſſeſs. It is entirely domeſtic, and

will never follow its maſter to any conſiderable diſtance.

THE GAZE-HOUND.

THIS animal obtained the name of gaze-hound, from its hunting by the eye, and not by the ſcent. It hunted indifferently the fox, hare, or buck. It would ſelect from the herd the fineſt deer, purſue it by the eye, if loſt for a time, recover it again by its ſingular diſtinguiſhing faculty: and, if the animal ſhould rejoin the herd, the gaze-hound would fix unerringly on the ſame. This ſpecies is either loſt or unknown among us.

THE TERRIER.

THE terrier is a ſmall rough kind of hound, made uſe of to hunt the fox or the badger out of their holes, or rather, by their barking, to give notice in what part of their kennel they reſide, when the ſportſmen intend to dig them out.

THE

THE BLOODHOUND.

THE bloodhound was held in great eſteem by our anceſtors. Its buſineſs was to recover any game that had eſcaped wounded from the hunter, or had been killed and ſtolen out of the foreſt. But in thoſe days, when the country was leſs peopled than at preſent, it was more employed in hunting thieves and robbers by their foot-ſteps. At this time, the country being every where peopled, this variety is entirely worn out.

THE LEYMMER.

THIS animal was of a kind that hunted both by ſcent and ſight, and in the form of its body partook of the hound and the greyhound. It was led in a leyme or thong, from whence it received its name. It is a ſpecies at preſent unknown to us.

THE

The TUMBLER.

THE tumbler, which is alſo called the rabbit dog, looks like a ſmall grey-hound. This animal ſeems to be at play when he purſues his game. When he goes into a warren, he neither barks nor runs after the rabbits; but, ſeemingly inattentive, approaches ſo near as to come within reach, and then ſeizes them by a ſudden ſpring.

The LAP-DOG.

THE lap-dog is of various kinds and ſizes. The Maltese little dogs were as much eſteemed by the fine ladies of paſt times, as thoſe of Bologna are among the modern. Small ones are generally preferred, but the more aukward and extraordinary they are, the more they are prized.

The SMALL DANISH DOG.

THIS is a very gentle and playful animal, and reſembles the harlequin dog,

but is ſhorter. The head is round, the eyes large, and the noſe ſmall and ſlender.

The HARLEQUIN-DOG.

THIS animal reſembles the Daniſh dog, but it is longer, and generally black and white; though ſometimes white and of a cinnamon colour. There are alſo ſeveral other varieties of them.

The CUR-DOG.

THE cur-dog, which is alſo called the houſe-dog, is as large as a fox, with upright ears, and a kind of woolly hair beneath the tail. Theſe are generally mungrels, and conſequently the ſhapes and ſizes of them muſt be exceedingly different.

The SHOCK-DOG.

THIS animal is remarkable for its long curled hair, of which it has ſuch large

large quantities, that ſome of the white ſort have the appearance of ſheep; but their ſhape is very different, and they have ſo large a quantity on the head, that they ſeem to be almoſt blinded with it.

THE TURKISH DOG.

THE animal called the Turkiſh dog differs from the reſt of the kind, in being entirely without hair. The ſkin is bare, and of a fleſh colour, with brown ſpots. They ſeem to be of the ſmall Daniſh breed, brought into a warm climate, where, by a ſucceſſion of generations, they became diveſted of their hair. They are, therefore, extremely chilly, and unable to endure the cold of our climate, and ſhiver in the midſt of ſummer.

THE LION-DOG.

THE lion-dog reſembles in miniature the animal from whence it takes its name. The hair of the fore-part is very long, and that of the hinder-part extremely ſhort. The noſe is ſhort;

the tail is long, and tufted at the point, like that of a lion. But notwithſtanding it ſo much reſembles the lion, it is extremely feeble, timid, and inactive. It came originally from Malta, where it is ſo very ſmall that women carry it about in their ſleeves.

* * * * * *

When firſt whelped, the dog is not a completely finiſhed animal. In thoſe which bring forth many at a time, the young are not ſo perfect as in thoſe which bring but one or two. In general their eyes are not opened till they are ten or twelve days old, during which time the bones of the ſkull are not completed, the body is puffed up, the noſe is ſhort, and the whole body but indifferently ſketched out. In leſs than a month the puppy begins to exerciſe all its ſenſes, and from thence makes haſty advances to its perfection. This animal is capable of reproducing at the age of twelve months; it goes nine weeks with young, and lives to about the age of tweve years.

When a dog has committed a theft, he ſlinks away with his tail between his

Wolf
Fox
Arctic Fox

his legs. He can hardly ever be ſaid to ſweat; but, when hot, he foams, and hangs out his tongue. Before he lies down, he goes ſeveral times round the ſpot; and his ſleep is attended with a quick ſenſe of hearing: it is alſo certain that he frequently dreams.

Water appears to be more neceſſary to the dog than food; he drinks frequently, though not abundantly, and it is imagined he runs mad when abridged of water. This dreadful malady is the greateſt inconvenience that reſults from the keeping this faithful domeſtic: but it is a diſorder not ſo frequent as the terrors of the timorous would ſuppoſe; and the dog has been frequently accuſed of madneſs without a fair trial.

THE WOLF.

THE wolf has a long head, a pointed noſe, ears ſharp and erect, a long bushy tail, long legs, and longiſh hair. He has large teeth, and is taller than a large greyhound. His colour is generally a pale brown, tinged with yellow, tho' ſometimes found white, and, in Cana-

da, ſometimes black. The feature which principally diſtinguiſhes the viſage of the wolf from that of the dog is the eyes, which opens ſlantingly upwards, in the ſame direction with the noſe; but in the dog it opens more at right angles with the noſe.

The wolf ſo nearly reſembles the dog, both externally and internally, that he ſeems modelled upon the ſame plan. But his nature is ſo very different, that he only preſerves the ill qualities of the dog, without any of the good ones. Theſe two animals are indeed ſo different in their diſpoſitions, that they have a perfect antipathy to each other. A dog that is ſtronger, and ſenſible of his ſtrength, briſtles up at the ſight of a wolf, teſtifies his animoſity, valiantly attacks him, endeavours to put him to flight, and does all that is in his power to rid himſelf of a preſence that is hateful to him. They never meet without either flying or fighting. If the wolf is victorious, he devours his prey: the dog is more generous, and contents himſelf with his victory.

Wolves are cowardly, though cruel animals; they will fly the preſence of man, except they are preſſed by hunger,

ger, when they prowl by night in vaſt droves through villages, and deſtroy any perſons they meet. Thoſe which have once had a taſte of human fleſh, give it the preference; and, perhaps, if they were ſufficiently powerful, would eat no other. They have been ſeen following armies, and arriving in numbers upon the field of battle, where they devoured ſuch dead bodies as were ſtrewed upon the earth, or negligently interred. Thoſe, indeed, which have once fed upon human fleſh, chooſe ever after to attack mankind, and fall upon the ſhepherd rather than his flock.

Their time of pregnancy is about three months and an half, and the young wolves are found from the latter end of April to the beginning of July. When the ſhe wolves are near the time of bringing forth, they prepare a ſoft bed of moſs in ſome retired place. They uſually bring from five to nine at a litter. The cubs, like thoſe of the bitch, are brought forth blind; the dam ſuckles them ſome weeks, and early inſtructs them to eat fleſh, which ſhe prepares for them, by chewing it firſt herſelf. The cubs do not leave the den where they have been littered, till they

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are about ſix weeks or two months old; after which they follow the dam for ſeveral months, and, when they are attacked, ſhe defends them with all her ſtrength, and more than uſual ferocity. At other times the female is more timorous than the male; but, at that ſeaſon, ſhe becomes bold and fearleſs, chooſing by her own example to teach her young ones future courage. The long continuance of the wolf's pregnancy is ſufficient to make a diſtinction between that animal and the dog. That it is an animal of its own particular ſpecies, is likewiſe evident from the fiery fierceneſs of the eyes, the howl inſtead of barking, and the greater duration of its life, which is ſuppoſed to be about twenty-one years.

Of all animals, the wolf's appetite for animal food is one of the moſt vehement, and he has various methods of ſatisfying this appetite. Nature has given him ſtrength, cunning, agility, and all thoſe requiſites which qualify an animal for purſuing, overtaking, and conquering its prey; notwithſtanding which, the wolf moſt frequently dies of hunger. Being long proſcribed, and a reward offered for his head, he is

obliged to fly from human habitations, and make the foreſt his place of reſidence. Naturally dull and cowardly, he is frequently reduced to the verge of famine, when he becomes ingenious from want, and courageous from neceſſity. When preſſed with hunger, he braves danger, and ventures to attack thoſe animals which are under the protection of man, ſuch as lambs, ſheep, or even dogs themſelves; for all animal food is then equally agreeable. The wolf preys on all kinds of animals, but, in caſes of neceſſity, will feed upon carrion. Horſes generally defend themſelves againſt their attacks, but all weaker animals fall a prey to them. Throughout France the peaſants are obliged nightly to houſe their flocks.

It is not certainly known when wolves were extirpated in Scotland; but, according to Hollingſhead *, they were very noiſome to the flocks there in 1577. However, we learn from good authority, that none are to be found there at preſent. Mr. Buffon, who ſays there are wolves in Scotland at this time, muſt certainly have been miſ-

* Diſc. Scot. 10.

informed.

informed †. King Edgar is ſaid to be the firſt who endeavoured to rid this kingdom of ſuch diſagreeable inmates, by commuting the puniſhments for certain crimes into the acceptance of a number of wolves tongues from each offender. In Wales, he converted the tax of gold and ſilver into an annual tribute of three hundred wolves heads. We find, however, that ſome centuries after the reign of that Saxon monarch, theſe animals were again ſo much increaſed, as to become the object of royal attention: Edward the Firſt iſſued out his mandate to Peter Corbet, to ſuperintend and aſſiſt in the deſtruction of them in the ſeveral counties of Glouceſter, Worceſter, Hereford, Salop, and Stafford. Camden informs us, that certain perſons at Wormhill, in the county of Derby, held their lands by the duty of hunting and taking the wolves that infeſted the country, whence they were ſtiled *Wolve-hunt*. Wolves were ſo plenty in Yorkſhire in the reign of Athelſtan, that a retreat was built at Flixton, in that county, to defend paſſengers from

† Tom. vii.

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the wolves, that they ſhould not be devoured by them.

They infeſted Ireland many centuries after they were extirpated in England, for there are accounts of ſome being found there as late as the year 1710. The wolf is now an inhabitant of Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America, but not ſo high as the arctic circle. The vaſt foreſts on the European continent will always preſerve them. The wolves of North America are the ſmalleſt, and, when reclaimed, are the dogs of the natives. Thoſe of Senegal are the largeſt and fierceſt, and they prey in company with the lion.

Beſides being hunted with greyhounds and harriers, wolves are taken and deſtroyed by other means: they are ſecured in traps, by poiſoned carcaſſes prepared and placed for that purpoſe, and caught in pit-falls. We are informed by Geſner, that a friar, a woman, and a wolf, were all taken in one of theſe pit-falls in the ſame night; that the woman loſt her ſenſes with the fright, the friar his reputation, and the wolf his life. But notwithſtanding every art that is practiſed to deſtroy them, wolves multiply amazingly in thoſe countries where

where the woods are plenty. France, Spain, and Italy are greatly infeſted with them.

Though this creature may be uſeful in North-America, and may be taught to perform the offices of a dog, it is a very noxious animal in Europe, and nothing belonging to him is of any value, except his ſkin. Of this the furriers make a covering that is both durable and warm, though coarſe and inelegant. His fleſh is diſliked by all other animals, no other creature being known to eat the wolf's fleſh, except the wolf himſelf. When one of theſe animals receives a deſperate wound, he is followed by the reſt, who preſently diſpatch and devour him. The wolf breathes a moſt fœtid vapour from his jaws, and is, in every reſpect, offenſive: a ſavage aſpect, a frightful howl, an inſupportable odour, fierce habits, and a perverſe diſpoſition, make him deteſtable while living, and uſeleſs after death.

THE END OF VOL. II.